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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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THISTLE-DOWN.

CHAPTER I

There is no time like these clear September nights, *after sunset, for a reverie.* If it is a calm evening, and an intense light fills the sky, and glorifies it, and you sit where you can see the new moon, with the magnificent evening star beneath it, you must be a stupid affair, indeed, if you cannot then dream the most *heavenly* dreams!

But Rosalie Sherwood—poor young creature, is in no dreaming mood this lovely Sabbath night. Her heart is crushed in such an utter helplessness, as leaves no room in it *for hope*: her brain is too acutively sensitive, just now, for visions. The thistle-down, in beautiful fairy-like procession, floats on and up before her eyes, and as she watches the frail things, they assume a new interest to her; she feels a human sympathy with them. Like the viewless winds they come, from whence she knows not; and go, whither? none can tell. They are homeless, and she is like them; but she is not as they—purposeless.

If you could look into her mind, you would see how she has nerved it to a great determination; how that, mustering visions and hopes once cherished, she had gone forward to a bleak and barren path, and stands there very resolute, yet, in the first moment of her resolve, miserable; no, she had not yet grown *strong* in the suffering; she cannot *this* night stand up and bear her burden *with a smile of triumph.*

Rosalie Sherwood was an only child, the daughter of an humble friend, Mrs. Melville had known from girlhood. *She*, poor creature, had neither lived nor died in innocent.

On her death-bed, Cecily Sherwood gave her unrecognized child to the care of one who promised, in the sincerity of her passion, to be a mother to the unfortunate infant. And during the girl's life, from the hour of *her mother's death* to the day when *she was left without hope in the world*, Rosalie *had* found a parent in the rigid but always kind and just Mary Melville.

This widow lady had one son; he was four years old when her husband died, which was the very year that the little Rosalie was brought to Melville House. The boy's father had been considered a man of great wealth, but when *his affairs were settled*, after his decease, it was found that the debts of the estate being paid, little more than a competency remained for the widow. But the lady was fitted, by a life of self-discipline, even in her luxurious home, to calmly meet this emergency.—With the remnant of an imagined fortune, she retired to an humbler residence, where, in quiet retirement, she gave her time to managing household affairs, and superintending the home education of the children.

Her son Duncan, and the young Rosalie, had grown up together—until the girl's twelfth birth-day, constant playmates and pupils of the same school. No one, not even the busiest busy-body, had ever been able to detect the slightest partiality in Mrs. Melville's treatment of her children; and, indeed, it had been quite impossible that she should ever regard a child so winningly beautiful as Rosalie, with other than the tenderest affection. Under a light and careless rein, the girl had been a difficult one to manage, for there was a light little *fire in her eyes, that told of strong will and dare-devil determination* to have completely spoiled her, if a guardian the most vigilant as well as most discerning, had not been ever at hand to speak the right word to and do the right thing with her.

Mrs. Melville was a thoroughly religious woman, and seriously conscious of the responsibility she incurred in adopting the infant. She could not quiet her conscience with the reflection that she had done a wonderfully good thing in giving Rosalie a home and education; the chief pity she felt for the unfortunate orphan, led her to exercise an uncommon care, that all tendency to evil should be eradicated from the heart of the brilliant girl while she was yet young; that a sense of right, such as should prove abiding, might be impressed on her tender mind. And her labor of love met with a return which might well have made the mother proud.

There had been no officious voice to whisper to Rosalie Sherwood the story of the doubtful position which she occupied in the world. She was an orphan, the adopted child of the lady whom she devoutly loved with all a daughter's tenderness: this she knew, and it was all she knew; and Mrs. Melville was resolved that she should never know more.

The son of the widow had been educated for the ministry. He was now twenty-two years old, and was soon to be admitted to the priesthood. In this he was following out his own wish, and the most cherished hope of his mother, and it seemed to all who knew him, as though the Head of the Church had set his seal upon Duncan from his boyhood. He was so mild and forbearing, so discreet and generous, so earnest and so honest, —meek, and holy of heart, was the thought of any one who looked upon his placid, youthful face. Yet, he had, besides his gentleness, that without which his character might have subsided into a mere puerile weakness; a firmness of purpose; a reverence for duty; a strict sense of right, equal to that which marked his mother among women. Duncan Melville's abilities were of a high order; perhaps not of the very highest, though, if his ambition were only equal to his powers, they would surely seem so to the world.

His voice had a sweet persuasive tone, that was fitted to win souls, yet it could ring like a clarion, when the grandeur of his themes fired his soul. With the warmest hopes and the deepest interest they, who knew the difficulties and trials attending the profession he had chosen, looked on this young man.

Duncan and Rosalie had long known the nature of the tie which bound them together—members of one family—and they never called themselves brother and sister, after the youth came home a graduate from college. For, from the time when absence empowered him to look as a stranger would look on Rosalie, from that time he saw her elegant and accomplished, and bewitching, as she was, and other than fraternal affection was in his heart for her.

And Rosalie, too, loved him, just as Duncan, had he spoken his passion, would have prayed her to love him. She had long ago made him the standard of all manly excellence; and when he came back, after three years of absence, she was not inclined to revoke her early decision; therefore was she prepared to read the language of Duncan's eyes, and she consecrated her heart to him.

During the years which followed his return from college, till he was *prepared for ordination*, as a priest, he did not once *speak* to her of his love, which was growing all the while stronger and deeper, as the river course that, flowing to the ocean, receives every day fresh impetus and force from the many tiny springs that commingle with it. Duncan Melville never *thought* of wedding another than Rosalie Sherwood.

It was, as I said, near the time appointed for his ordination, when he felt, for the first time, as though he had a *right* to speak openly with her of all his hopes. He asked her, then, a question, which she had as emphatically, in like language, answered—to be his partner for life, in weal or woe.

He had tried to calmly consider Rosalie's character as a Christian minister should consider the character of her whom he would make the sharer of his peculiar lot; and setting every preference aside, Duncan felt that she was fitted to assist, and to bear with him. She was truthful as the day, strong-minded and generous; humane and charitable; and though no professor of religion, a woman full of reverence and veneration. He knew that it was only a fear that she should not *adorn* the Christian name, that kept her back from the altar of the church, and he loved her for that spirit of humility knowing that she was "on the Lord's side," and that grace, ere long, would be given to her, to proclaim it in *doing all* His commandments.

It was certainly with a joyful and confident heart that, after he had *spoken with Rosalie*, Duncan *sought* his mother, to tell her of the whole of that bright future which opened now before him.

How then was he overcome with amazement and grief when Mrs. Melville told him it was a union to which she could never consent! Then, for the first time in his life, the astonished young man heard of that stain which on the name poor Rosalie bore.

He heard the story to the end, and, with a decision and energy that would have settled the matter with almost any other than his mother, he declared—

"Yet for all that, I will not give her up."

"It would not be expected that you would fulfill the engagement. Rosalie herself would not allow it, if she knew the truth of the matter."

"But she need not know it. There is no existing necessity. *Is it not enough that she is good and precious to me?* She is a noble woman, whose life has been, thanks to your guidance, beautiful and lofty."

"God knows, I *have* striven to do my duty by her, but I know not what I should have done if I had ever thought you would wish to change your relations with her, Duncan."

"The world has not her equal! It is cruel—it is sinful—in you mother, to oppose our union."

"She *is* a lovely woman; but, *my son, there are* myriads like her."

"No—*not one!* Tell me that you will never breathe a word of what you have told *me to her!*"

"Never."

"Oh! thank you! thank you! mother—you could not wish another daughter."

"But for that I *have* told you, I could not wish another."

"Then I say you must not work this great injustice on us. Rosalie loves me. She has promised to be mine. You will break my heart."

"You are deluded and strongly excited, my son, or you would never speak so to me," said the mother, with that persisting firmness with which the physician resorts to—a desperate remedy for a desperate disease. Then she spoke to him of the relations in life he might yet be called upon to assume; of the misery which very possibly might follow this union in after days. Hours passed on, and the conference was not ended, until, with a crushed heart, and a trembling voice, Duncan arose, abruptly, while his mother yet spoke, and he said:

"If the conclusion to which you have urged me, in God's sight, is just, He *will give* me—He will *give* Rosalie, too—strength to abide by it. But I can never speak to her of this, and I must find another home than yours and hers. You must speak *for me*, mother: and let me charge you, do it gently. Do not tell her *all*. Let her think what she will—believe as she must—that I am a wretch, past pardon; but do not blight her peace by telling *all*."

through many tears, and in the deepest sorrow.

An hour after, he was on his way from the village that he might spend the Sabbath in another town.

And, after he was gone, the mother sought her younger, her dearly loved child. Rosalie heard the familiar step on the stair—she had seen Duncan hurrying from the house, and she knew the conference was over: but she had no fear for the result. So she hushed the glad tumultuous beating of her heart, and tried to veil the brightness of her eyes as she heard the gentle tapping at her door that announced the mother coming.

As for Mrs. Melville, her *heart* quite *failed her* when she went into the pleasant room, and sat down close by Rosalie. In spite of all the strengthening thoughts of duty which she had taken with her as a support in that interview, she was now at a sore loss, for it had been a bitter grief to her kind heart when, of old, for duty's sake, she made her children unhappy. How then could she endure to take away their life's best joy—their richest hope! It was a hard thing; and many moment passed before she could nerve her *strong-spirit* to utter the first word. Rosalie, anxious and impatient, too, but unsuspecting, at last exclaimed:

"What can it be that so much troubles you, mother?"

Then Mary Melville spoke, but with a voice so soft and sad, so faint with emotion, that it seemed not all *her* voice. She said:

"I want you to consider that what I say to you, dear child, has given me more pain even to think of than I have ever felt before. Duncan has told me of your engagement to marry with him; and it has been my duty —*my most sorrowful*, oh! believe me—to tell him that such a tie must never unite you. He can never be your husband—you can never be his wife."

She paused, exhausted by her emotion—she could not utter another syllable. Rosalie, who had watched her with fixed astonishment as she listened to the words, was the first to speak again, and she tried to say, calmly:

"Of course, you have a reason for saying so. It is but just that I should know it."

"It cannot be known. If I had ever in my life deceived you, Rosalie, you might doubt me now, when I assure you that an impediment, which cannot be named exists to the marriage. Have I not been a mother to you always?" she asked, appealing imploringly; "I love you as I love Duncan, and it cuts *me* to the heart to grieve you."

"Has Duncan given you an answer?"

"Yes, Rosalie."

"And it——!"

"He has trusted to his mother!" she said, almost, proudly.

"Rather than to me," quickly interrupted Rosalie.

"Rather than do that which is wrong—which might prove the misery of you both, *my child.*"

"Where is he? Why does he not come himself to tell me this? If the thing is really true, *his* lips should have spoken it, not another's."

"Oh! Rosalie, he could not do it. I believe his heart is broken. Do not look so upon me. Is it not enough that I bitterly regret, that I shall always deplore, having not foreseen the result of your companionship? Say only that you do believe I have striven to do the best for you always, as far as I knew how. I implore you to *say it.*"

"Heaven knows I believe it, mother. When will Duncan come home again?"

"Monday!—not before."

When Monday morning came, on the desk in Rosalie's room this letter was found:

"I cannot leave you forever, Duncan—I cannot go from your protecting care, mother, without saying all that is in my heart. I have no courage to look on you, my brother, again. Mother! our union, which we had thought life-lasting, is broken. I cannot any longer live in the world's sight as your daughter by adoption. I would have done so; I would have remained in any capacity—as a slave, even, for I bound by gratitude for all that you have done for me, to be with you always—at least so long as you could wish, if you had unveiled the mystery, and suffered me to stand before you, recognizing myself as you know me, I would have stayed. I would have been to you, Duncan, only as in childhood—a proud yet humble sister, *rejoicing* in your triumphs and sharing by *sympathy* your griefs. I would have put forth fetters on my heart—the spirit dwelling therein *should henceforth have been a stranger to you. I know* I could have borne to even see another made your wife —but in a mistaken kindness you put this utterly beyond my power. Too much has been required, and I am found—wanting! If ever the most miserable fate that can befall an innocent woman: if the curse of illegitimacy were upon me, I could bear that, thought even, and acknowledge the justice and wisdom that did not consider me a fit associate for one whose birth is recognized by a parent's pride and fondness.

"But, dear Mrs. Melville, I must be cognizant of the relation, whatever it is, that I bear you. I cannot, I will not, consent to appear nominally your daughter when you scorn to receive me as such.

"*Mother*—in my dear mother's name, I thank you for the generous love you have ever shown me; for the generous care with which you have attended to the development of the talents God gave me. For I am now fitted to labor for myself. I thank you for the watchful guardianship that has made me what I am, a woman—self-reliant and strong. I thank you for it, from a heart that has learned only to love and honor you in the past eighteen years. And I call down the blessings of the infinite God upon you, as I depart. Hereafter, always, it will be my endeavor to live worthily of you—to be *all* that you have, in your more than charity, calculated me to be.

"Duncan, you will not forget me? I do not ask it—But pray for me, and live up to the fullness of your being—of your heart and of your intellect. There is a happy future for you. I have no word of council, no feeble utterance of encouragement to leave you—you will not need such from me. *God bless* and strengthen you in every good word and work—it shall be the constant hope of the sister who *loves* you. Mother, farewell!"

This letter was written on the sabbath eve on which our story opens—written in a perfect passion—yes, of grief and despair. The anger that Rosalie may have at first felt, gave way to the wildest sorrow now, but her resolution was taken, and her heart was really strong to bear the resolution out.

After her sudden and most unlooked for disappearance the mother and son sought long, and I need not say how anxiously, for Rosalie! But their search was vain, and, at last, as time passed on, she became to the villagers as one who had never been; but never by the widow was she forgotten; and oh! there was in the world one heart that sorrowed with a constant sorrow, that hoped with a constant hope for her.

He had lost her, and Duncan sought for no other love among women. When all his searching for Rosalie proved unavailing, the minister applied himself with industry to the work of his calling, and verily he met here with his reward; for as he was a blessing to the people of his parish, in time they almost adored him. He was a spiritual physician whom God empowered to heal many a wounded and stricken heart; but there was a secret of suffering that he bore himself, which could not be removed. It was his glory that he bore it with martyr-like patience—that he never uttered a reproachful word to her through whom he bore it.

As years passed away, the gifted preacher's impassioned eloquence, and stirring words, bowed many a wishful to a penitent soul with another love than that he considering his life spent in the most rigid performance of duty that he was too high-church to marry,"—that he did not believe such union consonant with the duties of the cloth! But the mother knew better than this—she knew a name that was never spoken now in Rosalie's old home, that was dearer than life to the heart of her son; and desolate and lonely as he oftentimes was, she never dared ask him to give to her a daughter—to take unto himself a wife.

CHAPTER II.

In a splendid old cathedral a solemn ceremony was going forward, on the morning of a holy festival. A bishop was to be consecrated.

A mighty crowd assembled to witness the ceremony and the mother of Duncan Melville was there, the happiest soul in that company, for it was on her son that the high honor was to be laid.

How beautiful was the pale, holy countenance of the minister, who, in the early strength of his manhood, was accounted worthy to fill that great office for which he was to be set apart! He was a man "acquainted with grief"—you had know it by the resigned, submissive expression of his face; you had known that the passions of mortals had been all but chilled in him, by the holy light in his tranquil eyes. Duncan had toiled—he had borne a burden!

A thousand felt it, looking on the noble front where religion undefiled, and peace, and holy love, and charity had left for themselves unmistakable evidences; and, more than all, one being felt it who had not looked upon that man for years—not since the lines of grief and care had marked the face and form of Duncan Melville.—There was reason for the passionate sobs of one heart, crushed anew in that solemn hour; there was pathos such as no other voice could give to the prayers which went up to God from one woman's heart, in the great congregation for him. Poor, loving, still beloved Rosalie!—She was there, her proud, magnificent figure bent humbly from the very commencement to the close of the ceremonial; there, her beautiful eyes filled with tears of love and grief and *despair* and pride; there, crushed as the humblest flower—that glorious beauty!

And the good man at the altar, for whom the prayers and the praise ascended, thought of her in that hour!—Yes, in that very hour he remembered how *one* would have looked on him that day, could she have come, his wife, to witness how his brethren and the people loved and honored him. He thought of, her, and as he knelt at the altar, even there he prayed for her: But not as members thought upon the name of Rosalie Sherwood that day; for she also was soon to appear before a throng, and there were myriad hearts that throbbed with expectancy, and waited impatiently for the hour when they should look upon her.

Bishop Melville had retired at noonday to his study, that he might be for a few moments alone. He was glancing over the sermon he was to deliver that afternoon, when his mother, his proud and happy mother, came quickly into the room, and a sealed note on the table said instantly with it—for she saw how he was occupied. When he had finished his manuscript, the bishop opened the note and read—could it have been with careless eyes?

"Duncan, I have knelt in the house of the Lord, today, and witnessed your triumph. Ten years ago, when I went desolate and wretched from your house, I might have prophesied your destiny. Come, to-night, and behold my triumph—at the opera-house!

Your sister, ROSALIE."

Do you think, as he read that summons, he hesitated as to whether he should obey it? If his bishopric had been sacrificed by it, he would have gone; if disgrace and danger had attended his foot-steps, he would have obeyed her bidding! The love which had been strengthening in ten long years, of loneliness and bereavement, was not now to stop, to question or to fear.

"Accompany me, dear mother, this evening; I have made an engagement for you," he said, as he went, she hanging on his arm, to the cathedral for afternoon service.

"Willingly, my son," was the fond answer, and Duncan kept her to her word.

But it was with wondering, with surprise that she did *not attempt to conceal*, and with glances which were satisfied with no definite reply, that Mrs. Melville found herself standing with her son in a dark obscure corner of the opera house that night. Soon all her expressions of astonishment were hushed, but by another cause than the mysterious inattention of her son: a queen, a woman, appeared upon the stage; she lifted her voice, and echoed the mournful wail which opens the first scene in ——

For years there had not been a season of excitement among the frequenters of that place, as now, by the appearance of this stranger. The wild, singular style of her beauty made an impression that was heightened by every movement of her graceful figure, every tone of her rich melodious voice. She seemed for the time the very embodiment of the sorrow to which she gave an expression, and the effect was a complete triumph.

Mary Melville and her son gazed on the *debutante*—they had no word, no look for each other; for they recognized in her voice the tones of a grief of which long ago they heard the prelude, and every note found its echo in the bishop's inmost heart.

"Come away! let us go home! Duncan, this is no place for us—for *you*. It is disgrace to be here," was the mother's passionate plea, when at last Rosalie disappeared, and other forms stood in her place.

"We will stay and save her," was the answer, spoken with tears and trembling, by the man for whom, in many a quiet home, prayers in that very hour ascended.—"She is mine *now*, and no earthly consideration or power shall divide us."

And looking for a moment in her son's face, steadfastly, the lady turned away sighing and tearful, for she knew that she must yield then, and she had *fears for the future.*

A half-hour passed and the star of night reappeared, resplendent in beauty, triumphing in hope;—again her marvellous voice was raised, not with the bitter cry of despair that was hopeless, but glad and gay, angelic in its joy.

Again the mother's eyes were turned on him beside her—and a light was on that pale forehead—a smile on that calm face—a brightness in those eyes—such as she had not seen there in long long years; but though she looked with a mother's love upon the one who stood the admiration of all eyes, crowned with the glory-crown of perfection in her art, she could not with Duncan hope.—For, alas! her woman-heart knew too well the ordeal through which the daughter of her care and love must *have passed before she came into that presence* where she stood now, who could tell of pure and undefiled.

That night and the following day, there were many who sought admittance to the parlors of Rosalie Sherwood; they would lay the homage of their trifling hearts at her feet. But all these sought in vain; and why was this? Because such an offering to her was not what the noble woman sought,—*and because*, ere she had risen in the morning, a letter, written in the solitude of night, was handed to her, which barred and bolted her doors against the curious world.

"Rosalie! Rosalie! look back through the ten years that are gone; I am answering your letter of long ago with words—I have a thousand times answered them with my heart, still the thoughts which have crowded when you stood in God's house, and knew that I was consecrating his ads upon me! Heaven forgive me! I was thinking of *you* then—and thinking, too, that this honor was in any way to be considered a *reward*, the needful part was wanting—you were not there! Yet you *were* there, you have written me; ah! but not *Rosalie, my wife*, the woman I loved better than *all* on earth—the *acknowledged* woman, her whose memory I have borne about with me till it was a needful part of my existence. You were by when the people came to see me consecrated—and I obeyed your call: I saw *you* when the people anointed you with the tears of their admiration and praise. If you read my heart at all, to-day, you know how I had suffered—*you saw* that I had grown old in sorrow. Was I mistaken to-night in the thought that you, too, had not been unmindful of *our* past—that you were not satisfied with the popular applause—that you also, have been lonely, that you have wept—that you have trodden in the path of duty with weariness?

"There is one barrier now in the wide world that shall interpose between us—Rosalie, it is your own will. If I was ever anything to you, I beseech you think calmly before you answer, and do not let your triumphs to-night blind you to the fact with which you once regarded, which can make us happy *yet*. I know you as in your young days. Nothing, nothing but your own words could convince me that you are not worthy to take the highest place among the ladies of our land. Oh, let the remembrance that I have been faithful to you through all the past, plead for me, if your pride should rise up, to condemn me. Let me come and plead *with* you, for I know not what I write."

The answer returned to this letter was as follows:

"I learned long ago, the bar that prevented our union—it is in existence still, Duncan. Your mother will decide if it be insurmountable. I have never, even for a moment, doubted your faithfulness—and it has been to me an unspeakable comfort to *know* that none had supplanted me in your affections. In the temptations, and struggles, and hardships, I have known, it has kept me above and beyond the world, and if the last night's triumph proves to be but the *opening* of a new life for me on earth, the recollection of what you are, and that you care for me, will prove a rock of defence, and a strong hold of hope always. Severed from, or united with you, I am yours forever."

Seven days after there was a marriage in the little church of that remote village, where Duncan Melville and Rosalie Sherwood passed their childhood. Side by side they stood now, once again, where the baptismal service had long since been read for them, and the mother of the bishop gave the bride away!

From the Democratic Review.

OLD FOGYISM IN THE NAVY.

The anticipated difficulties in relation to the fisheries have at length called the attention of the country to the Navy. A resolution, offered by Senator Gwinn asks for a report from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject.—What sort of a report a Secretary of a week's standing can make on the subject is impossible to say, but it is fair to conclude that the amount of information offered to the public will not be much, and further, all that the Secretary may say on the subject will be but reflex of the sentiments of the old fogies who adorn the heads of the Navy Bureaux at Washington, and are chargable themselves with all the misgovernment that has brought the navy to its present state. A report emanating from such a source will, of course, be very favorable to the spirit and efficiency of the navy. One will of course report favorably of his own doings if he can.

We propose, therefore, to enquire into the state of the navy, to point out to a discerning public the evils that have sapped it of its life's blood, and offer a few suggestions as to what would be the proper remedy in the case. The navy of the United States consist of eleven ships of the line, one razees (twelve first, and two second class frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, four brigs, and three schooners, nine steamers, and some store ships.

These ships, as a whole, could be got to sea within four months, provided crews could be obtained. They are each equal to any vessels of their several classes in the world, with a few exceptions as to armament, as the Mississippi, which is very badly armed, her guns being too many, or too many qualities being sacrificed, in order that she might carry one day's more coal; that one day's more coal added to her guns would make her a formidable ship. As it is, she is at the mercy of any small steamer she can overtake armed with one gun only, provided (as is generally the case) it be a heavy one. This array of ships is small, very small for a great nation like us, yet it is well and ably commanded, like it was in the last war, to extort the respect of the world for our country.—That's command, d'ye see, there's the rub. Congress, year after year, has refused to make a retired list, the executive, year after year, has promoted men by mere seniority, without the slightest reference to his capabilities or character, the result of which is, that the captain's list is crowded with imbeciles utterly unfit for service. The navy register sustains the truth of this assertion; turn to it and see the state of the navy which will, perhaps, soon be called upon to vindicate the national dignity. These sixty-eight captains, commencing with the venerable Stewart, *who received his commission forty-six years ago*, and though seventy-six years of age, has no superior in the navy, but alas, there is but one Stewart, he is the last of those heroic spirits who, in the war of 1812, plucked the laurel from Britannia's brow. Old age has never cooled his blood. But when Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Perry, M'Donough, Chauncey, Lawrence, and that noble band passed away, their epaulets were fitted to the shoulders, not of him who was most worthy to wear them, but to the next one on the list, no matter what his conduct, and now read their names written on the high places of navy, search their characters in the archieves of the department, and reflect that these are the men who are to maintain the integrity of the stars and stripes. We feel tempted to point out, name by name, from that list of captains, those unworthy ones whose dead weight hangs like an incubus upon the spirit of the navy. To hold us to the public what is due like command gains their characters and conduct, to exhibit them as they are ingenuity and not what they say of themselves. We will see what their capabilities and performances are in time of peace, in order that we may judge of what is to be expected of them in war. We have already seen that there are sixty-eight captains on the list, the average length of time that they have been in this navy is forty-six years; of these one of them has been absolutely unemployed for thirty-three years, two of them for twenty-seven years, two of them for twenty-five years, one for twenty-four years, three for twenty-three years, another for thirty years: in a word, sixteen of them have absolutely *done nothing* for more than twenty years, and half the duty they have done consisted in attending court-martial and hanging about navy yards, stations, and receiving-ships. Again, there are six captains who have been at sea less than ten years of the forty-six they have been in the navy, and there are sixteen who have seen less than twelve years sea-service, and there is positively one who has seen but three years sea-service, during a life-time spent in the navy. These are the experienced captains who are to carry the banner of this mighty republic in triumph over the seas. And why is it that these men have been suffered thus idly to eat the bread of the people? Because, even in time of peace they were not deemed capable of commanding a ship of war. They could not be trusted. They have clung like so many sides to the branches of the oak of the navy, until every green and living leaf has been destroyed by them. Of the remaining captains there are some whom the records of courts-martial will show to be utterly unworthy of the position they occupy. Convicted of offences which would have disgraced any one, and driven him from the society of all honorable men, they are captains in the navy still. A word in reference to this subject. By the laws of the navy one half of a court that tries an officer, must be senior to him in rank, if possible, and when captains are tried now, they manage to have the court composed wholly of captains, if they can. Now, we care not what flourish may be made about the solemnity of an oath, we state distinctly that courts-martial composed of captains have not and will not punish other captains brought before them for trial, in a manner commensurate with their guilt, but protect them from the just consequences of their iniquitous and often most disgraceful conduct as far as possible. In support of this assertion we appeal, with confidence, to the records of every court-martial that has assembled within the last twelve years, before which a captain was tried; and more than this, when charges have been lodged against one of them in the navy department, or their brother captains, the chiefs of the several Bureaux, exert all their influence, seven cases in ten successfully, to have them passed over unnoticed, although often involving the most flagrant offences.

In reference to the efficiency of the captain's list, it is somewhat significant fact, that the frigate Congress, on the Brazil station, the Cumberland in the Mediterranean, the Raritan, in the Pacific, are, and the steam frigate Saranac, lately was, commanded by commanders. These ships are captains' commands, and have always, under all circumstances, been commanded by captains: but now, out of sixty-eight on the list, they cannot furnish captains for them. A commander has also been ordered to the Susquehanna in the East Indies, a captain could not be found for her. In thus doing justice to the merits of the captain's list, it is not intended to reflect upon the high character which some of the older, and a few of the junior of the captains bear, it is simply to tell the public what "they themselves know," to point to the result of a long course of bad administration in the navy, and the means to amend it.

The first is a Retired List, to go into operation at once. Forty of the sixty-eight captains should be retired for incapacity, and, other causes, and if there is any doubt as to who the forty are, we will undertake to nominate them.

The second is, that next senior commander shall not be made a captain, but they shall go right down the list until they come to one who will make a good captain.—There can be no mistake about this. There is not a commander who has not been in the navy over thirty years; and whose character is not perfectly understood. And it is just as easy to make a good captain as a bad one.

Thirdly, That so much of the law of 1842 as requires the chiefs of the Bureaux to be taken from the captains' list exclusively, be repealed, and that they be taken from the navy at large, with reference to their knowledge of the several stations to which they may be called. We have to remark, in reference to the composition of the Bureaux, that it is mainly to their influence that the navy has arrived to its present state. They are the advisers of the Secretary of the Navy, and should be held responsible. As an example of opinions emanating from that quarter, we

Political and General News.

From the N. Y. Truth Teller.

The Presidency.

"Efforts of a peculiar mean, insidious and unscrupulous character are being made by agents of the whig party to catch Irish voters for the whig candidate for the Presidency. The deep and well-grounded antipathy of Irishmen to the English Government is made use of, and they are asked to vote for Scott, because (as is alledged) he carries 'British lead' about some portion of his body. The sacred name of Religion is also used, and Irishmen are asked to vote for Scott because a daughter of his has had the grace to become a Catholic. We allude to these despicable efforts, and the silly arguments by which they are sustained, because we conceive that the parties who use them insult the understandings of Irishmen and Catholics in the United States. We do not deny—no one can—to Gen. Scott the merit of being a good soldier; but it may be worth while to enquire on what occasion he received this dose of 'British lead,' about which so much is said. It was at one of the battles of 1812—a war declared and carried on by a Democratic Administration, and opposed in its inception and its progress by that whig party of which Gen. Scott is now the standard bearer. Had that whig party been in power in 1812, no war would have been declared in England. Scott would have won no laurels and the United States would have been humiliated and disgraced. During the war, Gen Scott, then a junior officer, obeyed the orders which he received from his superiors, and fought gallantly; but to the party which originated the war is due the thanks of all true Americans, and of every enemy of British insolence. No matter what Scott's personal merits may be, he is now, and would be, if by accident he should be elected, a tool in the hands of that party which, on every occasion since the foundation of the Government, has lent itself to the designs of the British Government—that party with whom originated the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, and whose most prominent leaders, even to the present day, are tainted with the spirit of Native Americanism—that party who opposed every proposition for the extension by purchase or negotiation, of the limits of the Republic, by which, for years, new fields have been opened in the West and South for the labor of our oppressed countrymen—that party who have commissioned Abbott Lawrence to the court of St. James, to beslaver with his praise the tyrant aristocracy of England, and who, within the last two years, have signalized their rule by the betrayal of the Republics of Central America, and the most slavish submission to English aggression. Out with the cant of 'British lead.' We oppose Gen. Scott because he is the tool of a party whose sympathies are British, and whose policy has invariably tended to invite British aggression."

"With reference to the Religious cry, we would simply ask, by whom has it been raised? By the annointed guardians of the Catholic religion in the United States? No! by zealous adherents, or even open professors, of that faith. No such thing!—But by men who belong to other religious persuasions, and who, if they be sincere, can have no sympathy with the Catholic religion. It is not then, a love for the Catholic religion, which actuates those parties, but a desire to make political capital out of the religious feelings of Irishmen. The attempt is not more reprehensible in the parties who make it than it would be disgraceful in any Irishman to allow himself for a moment to be influenced by such unworth appeals. What matters it to any Catholic in America what religion Scott's daughter professes? What matters it, even, what religion he himself may profess? Here, in this free land, there is no State Church, but all creeds are, by the terms of the Constitution, placed on an equal footing before the State. To introduce, therefore, the question of Religion into the arena of party politics, is uncalled for, is wicked. The man who does so, is not the friend of Religion, nor of the peace and happiness of these United State. In Ireland, the case would be different, for there the government is the enemy of the people's religion; here it is not, never can be so, unless such parties as those to whom we have referred should be allowed to make of the religion of a numerous section of our citizens the scapegoat of their own little political designs. Such a result, however, is impossible, so long as Irishmen comparison of the relative merits of Scott and Pierce, and show how purely *bn* personal grounds Pierce is entitled to the suffrages of every man who values the honor and prosperity of this country. We might show how, while while Scott is altogether unskilled in civil affairs, Pierce has fulfilled the most important civil trusts, with honor and distinction—and how, while Scott, but a few years ago, avowed the most ultra Native American sentiments, Pierce has always been the friend of the exile, and in a State (the only one happily in the Union,) where intolerance has a foothold, has been distinguished as the able and zealous champion of toleration. We might show all this, but we prefer to argue this question on much higher grounds."

"We oppose Gen. Scott, because he is the tool of the whig party—of the party which can bully the Austrian Minister, while it intrigues with the British, which can indite insulting epistles to a Hulsemann, while it exchanges notes of complement with Bulwer or Crampton—of a party who can behold without a murmur the establishment of a new British colony on the American continent, while it threatens to go to war with the feeble American Republic of Peru about a dung-heap."

"We support General Frank Pierce, because he is the worthy champion of the great Democratic party of the Union—of that party which derives its inspiration not from the counting houses of Wall street, but from the work shops and the fields, where the honest masses pursue their daily toils—of that party whose name is identified with all that is great and glorious in the past history of the United S. which humbled the insolence of England in the war of 1812, which has extended the limits of the Republic, and which has proclaimed to the world the grand principle, that 'No foreign monarchical aggression should henceforth be permitted on this continent!'"

"We sustain the Democratic party. We sustain General FRANK PIERCE. The party is worthy of the man. The man is worthy of the party."

Jackson's Confidence in Scott.

The difficulty between South Carolina and the general government in 1832, and the part assigned to Gen. Scott therein by Gen. Jackson, have been repeatedly referred to by whig politicians and the whig press, as evidence of his statesmanship, and of Jackson's confidence in Scott. This matter will all be readily and easily understood by a simple reference to the record, and a plain statement of facts. In communicating the intelligence to Scott that he was ordered to South Carolina, Gen. Jackson informed him, through the Secretary of War, that the President was "anxious that the situation and means of defence of the fortifications," in the vicinity of Charleston, "should be inspected by an officer of experience," and that he wanted him, Gen. Scott, to "examine every thing connected with the fortifications," "You are at liberty," said Jackson, through his Secretary, to Scott, "to take such measures, either by strengthening these defences or by reinforcing the garrison with troops drawn from any other posts, as you may think prudence and a just precaution require. Your duty will be one of great delicacy. You will consult fully and freely with the Collector of the port of Charleston, and with the district attorney of South Carolina, *and you will take no step*, except what relates to the immediate defence and security of the port, WITHOUT THEIR ORDER OR CONCURRENCE."—This was certainly plain. Gen. Jackson informed General Scott, that he was to *"take no step,"* except in following the drum, without the *"order or* concurrence of the collector of the port, or the district attorney." Gen. Scott, then, if he discharged the duties he was sent to perform, did nothing as a civilian, except what he was told to do by these two officers of the Government. There is not a school-boy in the land who could not have discharged the duties of errand-boy to the port collector and district attorney, quite as well, and yet, the part which he played in this performance is set down by the whig press as evidence of Gen. Jackson's high appreciation of Scott's civil qualifications! Gen. Jackson did understand Scott's civil qualifications, and understanding them as he did, he sent him to school to the port collector and district attorney! Old Hickory had n't as much respect for Scott's civil attainments, as he he had for those of a port collector! Great Statesman was Scott, in the estimation of Jackson.—*Quincy Herald.*

Judge Woodward on Whig Slanders.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: The official duties which brought me to Pittsburgh, keep me constantly engaged.—My answer to your letter must, therefore, be brief.

From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American," in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a whig, antimason or an abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in majority in the Convention) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing this subject into that body lies at the door of a whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig Reporter, in violation of the rules of the body which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision. This one I never saw till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not to the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation, there in the face of the convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation.

See debates of the Convention, vol. 10 pp. 33, 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true?

The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to the statements in the Whig papers in this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at that time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, I send you herewith in the *Keystone* of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and assertions like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me.—I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance that I appear before the public at this time, even in self defence. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

[illegible] perhaps more than [illegible] perilous against slander.

There are some presses and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to base appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield, but the truth and my life; and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feeling manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Kentucky.

Capt. Richard H. Ridgely, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, an officer in the Mexican war, under the command of both Scott and Pierce, though always a strong whig, knows and likes General Pierce so well that he has avowed his intention to support that gentleman for the Presidency.

The Shelby *Free Press*, heretofore a zealous whig paper, published in Shelbyville Shelby county Ky., which, the editor says, is the "Banner whig county of the District," has changed colors, and it now bears aloft the proud pennant of Pierce and King. the editor having eschewed Scott and whiggery.—He says:

"Some of those who look at the head of our columns may be surprised to find that we have hauled down the names of Scott and Graham, and run up those of Pierce and King; but the great majority of those who read and have watched the progress of events since the nominations have been made, will not be startled at the change.

We were opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott. We regard him as unfit for so high a civil trust as that to which he aspires, and dangerous in the extreme in the position he occupies. When he received the nomination by the Baltimore whig Convention, we surrendered our editorial chair to our Senior, intending to take no part in the contest; but we can no longer sit idly by and see our columns devoted to so ignoble a service as the defence of Gen. Scott, and we have therefore taken our Senior's vacant seat and we now stand forth an humble advocate of Franklin Pierce; determined henceforth, to use our poor ability in the cause of the country to which we owe our birth, and to which we are bound by every tie that is sacred. To-day we unfurl the banner of Pierce and King, and raise our voice for the Constitution and the Union. To-day we declare our allegiance to that party who are nobly struggling for the perpetuity of our glorious confederacy, and have sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution that was bequeathed to us the best boon of wisdom and patriotism of a Washington, a Jefferson and a Madison. To-day we step fearlessly and freely into the ranks of that party who know no North, no South, no East, no West, but only our Union now and forever. To-day do we throw off all the shackles of party and offer up our prejudices on the altar of our country."

WORSE AND WORSE.—Already this week there have been eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault, in this city, by the knife, the pistol, or brutal violence, and three of the sufferers are already dead! A gentleman was twice fired at in Broadway, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and the bone of his arm was badly shattered.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com. 25th.*

☞ ADVISING ITS FRIENDS.—The *Rough Notes* says: "Official thieves had best keep out of Michigan for the present at least." It appears from this that the *Notes* is particularly anxious where it friends, Corwin, Gardenier, Crawford, Galphin & Co., sojourn "for the present, at least."

☞ The *Gazette* has a good deal to say this week about Catholics. That is not to be wondered at—the same paper had a good deal to say some years since about that denomination, calling them a "mass of ignorance, superstition and biggotry," a "horde of foreign Catholics," &c., &c.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Gray's Writing School. Mr. G. was very successful in imparting instruction to his pupils last winter, and we doubt not he will give equal satisfaction in his present undertaking.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

Young Hickory Club.

The Young Hickory Club will meet at the Court House on Thursday evening, October 7, and on Monday evening, Oct. 11, the night before election! Messrs. Seymour and Smith, of Buffalo, are expected to address one of the meetings—which one will be announced by bills.

The Ingrafted Young Hickory Club.

This Club will hold its next meeting on Tuesday evening, the 5th of October at half-past seven o'clock in the Court House.

We have the pleasure to inform our German friends that Dr. BRUNCK, of Buffalo, will address the Democrats of Erie on Saturday next.

Meeting at Wattsburg.

The Democracy of Wattsburg and vicinity are to have a mass meeting in that village on Tuesday next. Judge Thompson and others are announced to address the meeting.

In the evening a meeting will be held at Wayne Corners.

Meeting at Edinboro.

Judge Thompson, Judge Church, Murray Whallen, Esq., and others will address the Democracy of Edinboro on Saturday, October 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ A good many articles that require attention, have been unavoidably neglected this week for the want of time and space.

The Agricultural Fair.

Our county Fair, on Wednesday and Thursday, was altogether the best yet held, both in point of numbers and articles entered for exhibition. We think we observed a great improvement in the agricultural products of the county—the fruit, vegitables, stock, &c., were certainly ahead of any heretofore exhibited, while the manufactured articles were equal if not superior.

Volunteers for Office.

We understand that DAVID DERICKSON, Esq., of Meadville, is a Whig volunteer for Senator. We do not know, but our impression is that Derickson can be elected. It is well known that his opponent is the mere echo of Walker, and for that reason is very unpopular with his own party. In proof of this we might adduce his defeat last fall, in the county by a much inferior man, and his *double* defeat this spring at our charter election. He was a candidate for the Select Council, and was defeated, in a heavy whig ward, by our "le-co-fo-co" partner. He was a candidate for Assistant Assessor, and was defeated by another Democrat—one, too, that the Whigs asserted "couldn't speak the English language."

We understand, also, that James H. Campbell, Esq., of Edenboro, is out for Sheriff, subject to the decision of no "market house jostle," but to the independent voters of the county. With both the regular whig nominee, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Campbell, we are personally acquainted—we respect them both—they are both good fellows, in the strictest sense. As it is, however, we think Campbell has been *shamefully abused*, and we are bound to stand by the oppressed!

☞ The Erie Dining Saloon, under Brown's Hotel, is the best arranged establishment of the kind in the country. Every thing good to eat or drink can be found there—and what is of more consequence, every thing you eat or drink is of the best quality.

☞ The *Gazette* wants to send some one to Concord to find out whether its "Yaller Kivered" pamphlet is correct, or *Niles Register* and other standard works, in regard to the New Hampshire Constitution. And it proposes that if the said "Yaller Kiver" is an authentic document we pay the expenses, and if not the *Gazette* to do it. Now we will not take advantage of our neighbor in that way, and for the purpose of showing him upon what a slippery plank he stands, will just remark that we have a letter from Wm. Butterfield, Esq., one of the firm of Butterfield & Hill, by whom this "Yaller Kivered" document purports to have been printed, in which he says: *"I cannot see how any edition of our constitution, published by us, should be found among you."* We published it, *in bill form*, for the use of the constitutional convention in 1850, *but not in any other form."* As the *Gazette's* pamphlet is *not in bill form*, or printed in 1850, the public will at once perceive the gross fraud that has been attempted!

☞ The Buffalo *Rough Notes* says it has nothing more to say to us. We are glad to hear it—we never asked that paper to have any thing to say to us, hence the loss of its small talk is no killing affair.

☞ The Erie *Observer* has a paragraph headed "Let us have the truth." We "second the motion," by all means. We know of no paper more in need of it.—*Rough Notes.*

Perhaps you don't; but recollect when we said "Let us have the truth," we did not apply to you—we're not so verdant as to apply for an article where it's not to be found.

☞ Here is a question for the *Gazette* to answer. If Gen. Scott's nativeism has become an "obsolete idea" since 1844, what has Judge Woodward's, (even admitting that he ever was one, which we deny) become since 1837? Or in other words, if a candidate's *nativeism* becomes "obsolete" in eight years, what does it become in fifteen years? As the *Gazette* is a philosopher, suppose it gives us an answer.

May Flower Stove.

This latest improvement in the line of Cooking Stoves which we noticed a few weeks since, still calls for our notice and approbation, and after being used by us, more than meets our anticipations. It has a specious oven—which is a most excellent baker performing its operations in a speedy and perfect manner without the necessity of turning or changing the position of the bread at any time while the process is being performed. Another of its excellencies is the capacity of the Flues which are large and so arranged as not to be liable to clog or fill up soon with soot or ashes. Then the Fire Chamber can be increased or diminished in size at pleasure in a manner so convenient and simple that it commends itself to the common sense of all and adapts the stove to different degrees of heat and cold or different localities. It has a most specious hearth and Broiling arrangement and an ash pan under the hearth so arranged below a grate that the ashes are deposited in it entirely free from dirt and coal This stove is adapted to the use of both coal and wood, its appearance is neat and tasteful, and the thickness of the plates is quite a *"mighty"* argument in favor of its general introduction.

Rip Van Winkle, a new Parlor Stove, presenting in its design "the old Man of the Mountain" in the different scenes. His return, meeting his companions, the ox cart, the dog, and other objects are presented in a natural style. These Stoves are manufactured by SAUNETT & Co., at the Old Erie Steam Foundry.

☞ The *Gazette* has a great deal to say this week about Judge Woodward's patriotism, but we think we have given it a pill of its own nativeism that it will take some time to digest. When it gets through, we've another of the same sort to administer.

THE GAZETTE EXPOSED.

Adopted Citizens Read the Following.

Ever since the nomination of Gen. Scott the *Gazette* has played upon one string, and that string has been tuned with appeals to our adopted citizens, particularly the Catholic portion of them, to vote for that individual. Why this course was adopted, is easy seen. Gen. Scott's well known sentiments on Nativeism—the "indignation" with which he was "fired" when he set down in his parlor in the Astor House to write an address to rally a Native party—his halting between the proposition of "total exclusion" or "twenty-one years residence," and his general sentiments in opposition to our naturalization laws, as existing at present, at once suggested that unless a great effort should be made, and successfully sustained, to "blarney" our adopted citizens, their case would be hopeless. Hence, the New Hampshire test has been drawn in—hence, sectarian appeals to Catholics has flowed from the glib tongue of Protestant bigots—hence, a paper that a few years ago—(we mean the *Gazette*)—talked about "the hordes of foreign Catholics" as a "mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice," has all at once found out that this same "horde of foreign Catholics," this same "mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice," are a much abused race of beings, and entitled to the warmest sympathies of the universal whig party. In a word, this same *Gazette* that after the election in 1844 was ready to ostracize every Catholic and Foreigner, is now ready to deify them. Hence it becomes our imperative duty to expose the hypocrisy of that paper, and the leaders of its party, towards our adopted citizens.—For this purpose let us go back a few years, and when there is no ulterior object to attain, see where the *Gazette*, and its friends here, stood on the question of naturalization and the Catholics. Immediately after the election in 1844 the Grand Jury of Erie county, G. J. BALL, Esq Foreman, since a member of the Legislature and State Treasurer, and now in one of the Departments at Washington, made a communication to the Court, *calling for an alteration of the naturalization laws.* Recollect, reader, that this presentment of the Grand Jury, G. J. Ball Foreman, was about the same time Gen. Scott wrote his celebrated letter when he was so "fired with indignation," that he "hesitated between a total repeal of all naturalization laws, and a probation of twenty-one years." Recollect, also, that this Grand Jury was a *whig Jury*—that its antecedents, as well as the influences which surrounded it, were all whig! What alteration it deemed necessary can best be ascertained by quoting from a letter from its Foreman, to the *Gazette* of the 21st of November, 1844. Mr. Ball, in this letter, was defending the action of the Grand Jury, and he says:

The people must of necessity make the proper distinction between the learned and the unlearned immigrant from Europe; it is a distinction which lies deep at the root of our national power and greatness; to neglect it is dangerous to our liberties; to confound the two classes is not only a great moral wrong, but unwise as well as unjust; the neglect to make the distinction operates directly as a bounty in favor of *ignorance*, the fruits of which is despotism.

I am then in favor of requiring that every *alien*, before being admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall upon examination be found to read and write the English language understandingly, and show that he is acquainted with the principles of the constitution, and with the form and operation of our national and state governments.

This then was the position of the *whig* Grand Jury of Erie county, as explained by that reliable and favorite *whig* its Foreman, G. J. Ball, Esq. It showed at once that an *alteration* of our naturalization laws was then—in 1844—a favorite measure of the whigs of Erie County. It shows at once that the proposition was then in agitation to exclude from the rights of citizenship all who could not read the English language, or who were not constitutional lawyers. Such a proposition if carried out, would amount to just this. While every ignoramous who happened to be born upon our soil, would be a *freeman*: an intelligent German must "learn" to "read and write the English language understandingly," before he could be admitted to that privilege. At least so said the *whig* Grand Jury of Erie county. This is almost equal, and originates from the same spirit, to Gen. Scott's proposition on this point—(the intelligent reader can at once see where our opponents stood at that time. Now, let us look and see what position their organ, the *Gazette*, held upon the question at that time. The following is from an *Editorial* article of the *Gazette's*, of November 21st, 1844. This was a few weeks after the election, and from it our adopted citizens can learn the sentiments entertained towards them by that paper. Read it:

THE DEMAGOGUE'S CAPITAL.—The Venango Democrat charges the Whigs with claiming "all the intelligence." The Erie *Observer*, with less truth, and seeking to establish more invidious distinctions, says that the Whigs claim "all the respectability." Both papers affect to glory in the situation they have voluntarily chosen for themselves. Is it any wonder, since it is all the *stock in trade* they and their like have whereon to commence and continue business. What else could have induced a certain locofoco demagogue in this town to tell the *horde of foreign Catholics, just landed on our shores*, that the venerable John Quincy Adams had presented and advocated, before Congress, the prayer of the Native American petition from Philadelphia? Nothing. *The mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice, which stood before him*, was his *capital*, his *stock in trade*, and he worked it in such manner as he thought would produce the greatest profit—just as the furnace-blower or cotton manufacturer would work up his stock—with the exception that truth, honor, and every principle which dignifies humanity, was totally discarded in the base process of this demagogue.

This is the language of a paper that is week after week attempting to drag religion into politics, and array Catholic voters, *as Catholics*, against the Democratic party. You were then, adopted citizens, a *"horde of foreign Catholics* just landed on our shores"—you were then a *"mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice,"* according to this Native *Gazette*. What are you now?—Are you not the same men? Have you not the same feelings, and do you not profess the same religion—but lo! a change has come over the spirit of the *Gazette's* dream! Your votes are *now* necessary—then they were not! You have a voice in the coming election *now—then* you had just recorded that voice, and this *now dear friend* of yours, suspected that you had recorded it against its candidate, and hence you were a "mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice"—hence you were a "horde of foreign Catholics"! This is why they proposed to alter the naturalization laws, as we have before shewn, and which we will now proceed to shew more fully.

On the 14th of November, a week after the election, the *Gazette* puts forth the following Editorial on the subject of—

NATURALIZATION.—The abuse growing out of our present law of naturalization, as plainly (and fatally to the true interests of the country) indicated in the late elections, must become a subject of *deep* concern to the country shortly. No intelligent man, we care not to what political party he belongs, can close his eyes upon the fact that the election of Mr. Polk has been secured by the naturalization of foreigners within one year, or perhaps six or three months pending on the election—the great mass of whom were influenced in their votes by considerations having no connection whatever with the political questions at issue, nor with the welfare and prosperity of the nation. We look upon the result as infinitely more disasterous and alarming than if our country had been invaded and subdued by the force of arms. For although the evils may be the same in either case, in the one the whole country would arouse at once to repel the invader, while in the other, demagogues, under the shield of a weak law, can continue to lead their *civil* hordes to the battering down of the long-cherished institutions of the country without arousing the great mass to a full sense of danger.

But we have neither time nor room to enter into a discussion of the question at present; nor do we feel disposed so to do, until the country settles down into a calmer state of reasoning. In the mean time we shall continue to furnish such information of the abuses of the naturalization law as we think may be relied on, and shall not be backward in proposing or seconding a remedy for the great and growing evil.

Some accounts of the naturalization of foreigners in New York will be found in this paper. Much has been said about the Native American party recently organized in some of the Atlantic cities. That our readers may see what their principles are, and what the cause of their organization, we insert to-day their Declaration of Principles.

It will be seen that this article was written for the purpose of *calling attention* to a "Declaration of Principles" of the Native party published in *that* day's *Gazette*. Now what did that address contain? We have not room for it entire, but here is one of its points:

"The first and probably most ostensible principle of the American party is, that the Naturalization Laws shall be so altered as to make it necessary for all persons of foreign birth to reside TWENTY-ONE YEARS in the United States, before they shall be entitled to the privilege of the *elective franchise.*"

This is pretty well for a paper that is now overflowing with such admiration of foreigners! But let us proceed a little farther in this precious document, and see what else we can find. Here is a paragraph or two that are interesting.

"There is one subject composing a part of the principles of this Party, on account of which they are most anxious to extend the time of naturalization. We allude to the subject of PAPACY.

While this party disclaims holding any more hostile feelings toward that system of Christian Faith *as such*, than toward Protestantism, still we are frank to confess, that, judging from the past history of that Church in all ages of the European world, and from the *evidences* of its character and purpose already exhibited in the United States, (not the least of which was an Act by the Legislature of this State—passed by the order and under the dictation of the Catholics of this city—*to expel the Bible from our Common Schools.*) that we are distrustful of the baneful influence it may yet exert over the politics of this country. It is not to be denied that the Roman Catholic system of religion is inimical to Political liberty, and it must also be admitted, that in all the nations of Europe, where Papacy has been the predominant religion of the State, the Church has always assumed the whole direction and control of the government. It has ever claimed and exercised the right of being *at one and the same time*, the religious, civil and political government of the people. If this be so—and if, too, it be the proud boast of this Church that her principles, policy, and purposes *have, are* and *will be* EVER THE SAME—and if, also, the most superficial observer can look back among the nations of the Old World and see ignorance, vice, and superstition the peculiar characteristic of those people who have been crushed by the iron heel of her despotism, and who are still bending under the heavy hand of her Religious Oppression, is it not our bounded duty to use every possible means that shall tend to protect our own happy country from the withering embrace of her baneful influence?

It is because a large majority of the immigrants to our shores (from Catholic countries) *are the ignorant superstitious excrescent population of those nations, all of whom acknowledge their highest obligations to the Pope and their Church, and all obedient to the mandate of a corrupt and designing priesthood*, that we are desirous of so extending the Naturalization Laws as shall, in some degree, at least, protect our Institutions *from the direful influences of the Romish Church, and our elections from the control of Catholic Bishops.*"

It may be said that the sentiment of this document was not sanctioned by the *Gazette*. We say it was, and its editorial introducing it to its readers, as well as the one where it calls that religious denomination a "horde of foreign Catholics," and stigmatizes them as a "mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice," abundantly sustain us in our assertion. Besides, it bears date of "*August* 20, 1844," and the date of its insertion in the *Gazette* was "November 14, 1844," three months after its publication—hence it could not have been selected as matter fit for its columns because of its novelty. It was evidently hunted up in order to prepare the public mind for Mr. Ball's Grand Jury presentment, and his explanatory communication, which appeared in the *next number of that paper*, and from which we have quoted.

One word more, and we will leave this expose. Had not the *Gazette* attempted to drag the Catholic religion into this canvass—had it not prostituted its columns to the basest sectarian appeals,—had it not lowered itself down into the very mire and dirt of party chicanery for the purpose of elevating its military candidate to the Presidency; and more than all, had it not in the name of religion besought votes for its cause, this exposure of its hypocrisy towards our adopted citizens would never have been made. But it chose its own course, and it must abide the consequences. It has made its own bed, and it must rest upon it. If the "galled jade should wince," we cannot help it, for the truth of history must be vindicated!

Another Slander Nailed.

From the day the telegraph announced the nomination of Gen. Pierce to this hour, the whig press and whig orators have vied with each other in slanders and misrepresentations of that individual. As fast as one lie is nailed another is manufactured; as soon as one misrepresentation is corrected, another is prepared for the market. Perhaps the *waters* will take with intelligent readers with ten fold force. Believing this, we have been slow to express our indignation at their baseness, but the last one is so contemptible, and withal so foolish, that we must lay it before our readers in order to let them know to what low means Gen. Scott's managers will resort to sustain his sinking cause. It appears that the Hon. Robt. McLane, of Maryland, has a son in the Army, a Brevet Captain, but a profligate, and for that reason disowned by his father and discarded by his brother; the Democratic member of Congress from Baltimore city. This individual has been selected for the dirty job—though himself a whig, his an acceptable mate Democratic, hence it was hoped a little capital could be manufactured out of that fact, and hence such whig papers as have given currency to the falsehood do so in their language, "by undoubted Democratic authority." The charge is contained in a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, from which we extract the material portion:

"The substance of my observation, in regard to this difficulty of Gen. Pierce's, is that, according to my impression, on the night prior to his leaving the city of Mexico, his face was slapped, at a game of cards, by an officer of the army, and that the indignity was not on the instant, or, as far as I learned subsequently, resented in such manner as in my opinion it ought to have been by a man of proper spirit and courage.

For these impressions I would, of course, be responsible to Gen Pierce and his friends; and I must say that any imputation to me of a statement inconsistent with the foregoing would be a misrepresentation which I did not excuse."

Now, this letter, to our mind, has a two-fold purpose. First, to injure Gen. Pierce by imputing to him want of proper spirit and courage, and then, if he should resent it, draw him into a duel with the author. If the first is not so, why was it put forth; and if the second is not a correct supposition, why was a gratuitous invitation extended to Gen. Pierce to resent a falsehood by a duel.—The author says he holds himself "responsible to Gen. Pierce and his friends." The plot was well conceived, we admit, but it has failed, and failed for the simple reason that the person to whom is attributed the feat of slapping the General's face, has already born testimony in favor of the General's courage and worth. When questioned as to the name of the officer who had slapped his face, the platoon referred to Col. Magruder, stationed at St. Diego, California, supposing of course that no evidence could be procured from an officer at that distance to controvert the falsehood before the election. In this, however, they reckoned without counting the cost, for it appears that upon hearing of the nomination of Gen. Pierce, Col. Magruder wrote to him the following complimentary, and handsome letter, Col. Magruder speaks like a soldier—frankly and to the point. He is known as a brave officer and an honorable man. But he speaks also as a whig, and as a friend of Scott, and an admirer of the military abilities of Scott. He repels with indignation the whig doubts whispered against the courage of Pierce,—and against the manly impulses of his noble nature.—The reader will see how nobly his unprompted eulogy of Pierce, and his unsolicited refutation of whig falsehoods, bear upon and answer the last accusation of the foes of the Democratic party..

SAN DIEGO, (Cal.,) Aug. 14, 1852.

My Dear General:—Permit me to render you my sincere congratulations upon your nomination by one of the great political parties of our country for the highest office in its gift.

Your "companions-in-arms," whatever be their politics, and however disinclined to mingle with the political parties of the day, should not be the last to express their pleasure and evince their pride that so distinguished an honor has been conferred upon one recently of their own corps, who was as faithful and gallant in the field as he was generous and kindled in the social relations which grew up upon the termination of the campaign. A Whig myself, and professionally of the "Scott school" of military men—cherishing with all the fullest confidence in the devoted patriotism and ability, civil and military, of that eminent citizen and soldier—I still can say, in his own language, in reference to yourself, that, if he be not elected, the choice of the people will fall upon "a deserving man."

Here I might stop; but I have seen in the newspapers of the day, published in the Atlantic States, that there has been an attempt to *depreciate* your services in the late war with Mexico, growing out of an accident which befel you in one of the battles of the valley—an attempt as ungenerous in motive as it is unjust in fact to yourself. I allude particularly to the severe accident which prevented you from taking a more active part in the battle of the 19th August, and from which you suffered so much on the 20th at the battle of Cherubusco.

Rumors put into circulation by the thoughtless and malicious generally do not deserve the attention of responsible persons; but when an officer of the army knows that a false charge is brought through the public prints against the reputation of another, however exalted or humble, it becomes his duty to place at least at the disposal of the party attempted to be injured such a statement of facts as truth and justice demand. In the glorious rivalry between your distinguished opponent and yourself, neither, I am sure, would value a triumph achieved by unworthy means. I have, therefore, the honor to transmit to you, as an act of simple justice, and without the fear of misconstruction on either side, the accompanying statement of facts, which accidently came under my own knowledge. I do not think so poorly of human nature as to suppose it *probable* that it may become necessary or desirable to publish this statement; but as I am at so great a distance from the scene of political agitation, I desire to place it at the disposal of yourself and *friends*, to make use of in any way which circumstances may dictate.

With my most cordial wishes, General, for your health and happiness, I remain very faithfully yours,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Bt. Lt. Col U. S. Army.

To Gen. FRANK PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

The testimony here given, by a political opponent, the very man who it is said insulted General PIERCE, is the best evidence that can be given, to prove that the lie started at Baltimore about the Democratic nominee, is a contemptible fabrication, unworthy the notice of all honorable men.

☞ Justice is receiving piles of new goods, but we hav'nt room or time to particularize this week, therefore we must defer comments for a more convenient season—to sometime when our "soap" is not so "hasty."

☞ The piles of New Goods at Tibbals & Hays' No. 1, Brown's Hotel, is astonishing; but the astonishment vanishes when you come to price them—they are so cheap! A small amount of money in these low tariff times buys a large pile of goods; hence it is that one sees the wagons, carts and drays, men-servants and maid-servants, ladies with parcels and gentlemen with bundles all wending their way to and from that establishment. If any one doubts our story—if there is the least doubt among our readers, that we are "piling up the agony" on this subject—just give them a call and convince yourself.

New Advertisements.

☞ DEDICATION AND CONFERENCE.—The new Campbellist Church, in Cambridge, Crawford county, will be dedicated on the 9th and 10th of October next, (Saturday and Sunday) when a conference will be held. A general attendance is expected, and an invitation extended to the christian public.
Erie Oct. 2 1852—2t. B. F. HITCHCOCK, Standing Committee.

EDINBORO PLANK ROAD CELEBRATION.

A MEETING will be held at Edinboro, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, to celebrate the completion of the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road, which forms the entire direct line of Plank Road to Meadville. The President, Directors and Stockholders of the Meadville and Edinboro Plank Road, and the citizens of Crawford county, together with the friends of these great improvements generally, are invited. The road will be free for those attending the meeting, going and returning. By order of the Board.

Oct. 2 1852.—3t WM. A. GALBRAITH, Sec.

Stockton and Fuller.

ARE opening to-day, a large stock of splendid diamond and other rich Jewelry, Watches, Silver ware &c. to which they invite attention. Oct 2-1t

House to Let.

THE Subscriber has a large and convenient House to let on the first of April next, it is pleasantly situated has with it a good Barn, and large lot, and rent low, enquire of J. J. LISTER, at the store of Moses Koch, corner of French and Fifth streets.
Erie Oct 2 1852 3t

Writing School.

MR ALFRED GRAY respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie that he will give instruction in the Art of Penmanship in the room formerly occupied by the Reading Room of Gunnison's Bookstore. Eighteen lessons of two hours each to be given from Tuesday 5 o'clock P. M. Term to commence on Monday the 11th 1852. Tuition $2.

Mr. Gray is now employed at the Academy as a teacher of Penmanship, at which place all are invited to call and examine the proficiency of his pupils, during the examination of the Academy, October 14th and 15th, the specimens of his scholars improvement will be exhibited, which he considers to be the very best testimonials that he can present to the public.
Oct. 2 1852 3t

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes in fine selections of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts. per yard. English prints, and Paisley delains, new patterns and remarkably cheap. French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemezetts Embroidered L. and C. Hdk'fs, Mull and Lace Edgs. and Insertings Embr'd Bands from one to nine shillings per yard,

Springfield Moving.

At a large meeting of the Democrats of Springfield township, held at the Centre, on the evening of the 25th of September, for the purpose of organizing a Granite Club for said township, S. F. WARNER, Esq., was chosen chairman, and *Gilbert Hard* Secretary. On motion the chairman appointed Major A. Mallory, Harry Mallory, Esq., and John S. Walbridge, a committee to report resolutions as a basis for said Club, and the same committee were instructed to report the names of suitable persons to act as a township vigilance committe, and also vigilance committees for each school district. The committee reported the following resolutions and names of committes, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we, being Democrats, ready to devote our energies and means for the welfare of our country, and consequently the Democratic party, and, to be brief, considering that on the success of that party depends the permanent prosperity of our country, therefore

Resolved, That we adopt, endorse and recommend the action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention to our fellow citizens as the best in our judgment to settle the disturbing causes in all sections of our Union, and render enduring its prosperity.

Resolved, That all splits, schisms and dissolutions in the Whig party, at any and all times, both in and out of our county, proves, if proof is necessary, the truth of a trite axiom that there is not and cannot be "any thing good there;" that every touch thereof defileth; that we admonish our friends to stand away from sympathy for, or support of Whigs for office.

Vigilance Committee for township—S. F. Warner, Harry Mallory and Wm. Weed.

For School District Committee.—No. 1, Lysander Jackson—2d, James Squier, Wi Philips—3d, George Philips, West Springfield P O.; 4th, Ezekiel Sanders, Hiram De Wolf—5th, Seth Devore Wm. Weed, Springfield. 6th, Samuel Castle, Joseph Medkiff—7th, Alexr. Turner, Hugh Patterson, Elias Randall, Jeremiah Phillips, Riley Potter—8th, Wm. Eddey, John S Walbridge, John W. Scott, Andrew Mallory, West Springfield.—9th, Wm. Marsh, Thos. Potter, Wm. DeGroodt, Homer Wattles—10th, Wm. Doty, Peter De Groodt, Thomas Webster, S. F. Warner, Springfield—11th, Gilbert White, Abel Potter, James M'Kendree, West Springfield—13th, Nelson Smith—14th, Wm. E. Potter Rob't. Patterson, Springfield—15th, James C. Graves, Sam'l. Hayes, Almond Case, West Springfield—16th, B. R. Durham—17th, Isaac Gerred, John Munsell, Ebenezer Bronson, Harry Mallory—18th, Calvin Johnson, West Springfield.

A motion to publish the proceedings in the Erie Observer was carried, and the meeting adjourned amidst unbounded enthusiasm for Pierce and King, with a determination to succeed in November with Democratic principles. Signed by the officers.

How the Whigs will carry Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Whig*—parson Brownlow's paper, and the official journal of President Fillmore's administration in Eastern Tennessee—says Pierce will carry that State by 5000. Other accounts confirm this statement, but the most important sign since the card of Gentry, Williams & Co., is a letter which appeared in the Nashville *American*, of the 11th inst. from Dr. McNairs, a leading Whig of that place, in which the writer says that he has never in his life voted for but one Democrat, and that was for Andrew Ewing, on personal grounds. He has been a Whig always. He was a whig when it was an easy matter for him to count his associates in his county—when he could number less associates there than he can now count Whigs who will not vote for Scott. He was for Clay when the Nashville *Banner* was for Jackson."

And yet he goes on to say, "*I won't vote for Scott.*—With all my devotion to Mr. Clay, were he now living, and in his prime, I would not vote for him, if brought forward by the men who nominated, and supported by the influences which sustain Gen. Scott. The men who nominated him are as corrupt as the influences which support him are dangerous to the South and the Union."

"And *I will vote for Pierce.* I know him as a sound National, Conservative man. He belongs not to the party with which I have all my life been associated." But I have closely scanned his public life, and I admire it—I have read his public speeches and his public letters, with an admiration, which I cannot resist, of the lofty patriotism by which they are distinguished. I would be as proud to be the author of his letter to Major Lally and of his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, as of Washington's Farewell Address. I owe him, for these things, the gratitude of my vote, *and I will pay the debt*."

"I believe he is the instrument destined to crush that Northern fanaticism, which—having bought a portion of the Southern Whig party with promises of office, and having thus sacrificed the Patriot Fillmore—would use the military reputation of a vain man in giving us "a higher law than the Constitution;" "

"As certainly, then, as that I have been always a whig and an ultra Whig"—as certainly as Scott is the favorite candidate of the anti-compromise Whigs of the North—so certainly will I vote against Scott, and for Pierce."

MARRIED.

In Washington, on the 26th inst., by Eld. E. C. Rogers of Edinboro, Mr. JOHN M SHROD, of Elk-Creek, and Miss MARILLA ANN TERRY of Edinboro.

On the 28th inst. by Rev. Mr. Lowe, Mr. FRANK MORRIS, one of the proprietors of the Randolph *Whig*, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and Miss KATE E. FLEMING, of this city.

On Thursday the 16th inst., by D. W. Voree, Esq., Mr ROBT F STERRETT, of McKean, and Miss ANN MC CLELLAND, of Girard.

DIED.

On the 27th inst., in this city, FRANK H., Son of J. O. and Mary A. Baker aged about nine months.

On the 25th inst., Miss EDITH BUCKLE, of Harborcreek, aged 52 years.

On the 20th inst., ELEANOR, aged about 5 years, and on the 23d inst, ELIZA, aged 4 years, daughters of Mr. Thomas M'Clelland, of Millcreek township.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.
HALLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Mayor J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE,

North st., Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following Complaints.

Ague	Dropsy	Liver Com-	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	plaints	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	Lumbago	The Scrofulous
plaints	Female Irregu-	Piles	Tumours
Blotches on the	larities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Skin	Fevers of all	Retention of	Venereal Af-
Bowel Com-	kinds	Urine	fections
plaints	Fits	Scrofula, or	Worms of all
Colics	Gout	King's Evil	kinds
Consumption	Head-ache	Sore Throats	Weaknesses
Debility	Indigestion,	Stone and Grav-	from whatever
Dropsy	Inflammation	el	cause
Dysentery	Jaundice		&c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes, at 37½ cts., 67½., and $1 each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the United States, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York,

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. 1y32

Tennessee.

(The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* and *Gazette* has the following rare correspondence. It says: "The office-holders down east are getting uneasy. One of them writes to his brother office-holder in Tennessee, who is dead, and the letter was turned over to Brownlow, who gives the *Inquirer* much consolation no doubt!

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of R. Is., Providence, August 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Will you do me the favor to give your opinion with regard to the State of Tennessee.—Can the Whigs carry it for Scott and Graham, and will they do it? There appears—upon what authority I do not know—that there is great doubt about your State—the Democrats claim it confidently, and say that Pierce and King's majority will be ten thousand. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Marshal Rhode Island.

D. M'CALLUM, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

SIR: Mr. M'Callum, to whom your inquiries are addressed, has departed this life, and a friend of his has handed me your letter, with a request that I would answer it, which I will do in all candor. I am a Whig—never have been anything else—never can be—and still I choose not to vote for either Scott or Pierce.

You state that "there is great doubt" as to whether Tennessee will go for Scott. I assure you that she will not. If the Democrats vote for Pierce and King, as I have no doubt they will, they will carry the State, because the Whigs will not vote for Scott; I mean by this that he will not get the whig vote. The majority, however, against Scott will not be so great as ten thousand, though it probably would have been, had not the New Boston affair been brought to light.

You would do well, as a government officer, to post up your books, settle your accounts, and prepare to give up your office. The Democrats are like the Whigs HAVE GOT TO BE—fighting only for the spoils; and, as a matter of course, they have one hundred expectants for every office they will have to bestow. You must, therefore, walk the plank so soon as Pierce is inaugurated.

You may rely upon the information I have given you, both as respects this State and the Union.

Very truly, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE GREAT
FRENCH CIRCUS!
OF JAS. M. JUNE & CO.

THE most extensive and brilliant Troupe in the world, will exhibit at Erie on Thursday Oct. 14th 1852, two performances, Afternoon and Evening, doors open at 1 and 6 o'clock, admission 25 cts.

SIX LADY EQUESTRIANS,

From all the principal Hippedromes of Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburgh The celebrated MAD TOURNIAIRE, will, in her world-renowned School of the Manege, delineate the fashionable modes of Lady Equestrianism in the saddle, applicable to the road or the chase, presenting to Lady Amateurs in this exhilerating and truly elegant amusement, a perfect model of imitation, with the correct costumes, manner of setting the Horse, &c. Mad. T. will also introduce all her favorite TRAINED HORSES, Hercules, Washington, Cheuing, Superb, Marengo, Brilliant, Alma and Achille MLLE. JOSEPHINE, in her elegant *Tours De Grace, on a single Horse*, MLLE. LOUISE, in her brilliant *Leap of Fire*, without saddle or bridle, the corps de ballet, consisting of MLLES. IRVIN, FRANCK, ELLIOTT, LYLE CURTO and MLLE. AUGUST., will also appear in a beautiful Pastoral Ballet. The German Hercules, HERR KIST. will exhibit his extraordinary prowess: also, equestrian performances by MESSRS. H. STAVERS, J. SWEET, W. ARMSTRONG, A. F. LEMSO, L. STRYKER, T. TUCKER and J. W. MURRAY.

Equestrian Manager, - - - Prof. N. JOHNSON.
Dirs. tor of the French Troupe, - Mons. TOURNIAIRE.
Leader of the Bugle Band, - - - Mr R WILLIS.
Principal Clown, - - - - Mr. W. WORRELL.
Second Pero, - - - - - Mons. MALLET

☞ The Procession, comprising a most superb cortege, exhibiting some of the first stock in the world, will enter the town, preceded by

A Magnificent Car of Neptune!

In which will be seated the Bugle Band of R. Willis. The horses used in this splendid vehicle was manufactured by Lacy & Phillips, Philadelphia, and is the same drw that took the premium at the World's Fair at London, having cost in getting it up over $3000

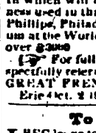
☞ For full particulars of performances, the public are respectfully referred to the descriptive and delineated sheets of the GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS, in all the public places.

Erie Oct. 2 1852. 2t21-

To The Voters of Erie County.

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the coming Election, subject to the will of the people at the Ballot box. J. R. FERGUSON.

STRAY COW.



TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber in Greene township, in this county, a small red cow supposed to be about eight years old having some white on the face, white belly, and one white hind foot, and a short tail. No other marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Greene, Sept 25—3t28 J. M. HULL.

Magazines for October.

GRAHAM and Godey's Magazines for October have been received, and are for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

Xecutor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Spencer Shattuck, late of Millcreek tp., dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY SHATTUCK,
September 7. 6t30 Executor.

NEW BONNETS AND NEW GOODS.

MRS CURTIS, having just returned from New York, is now prepared to furnish Bonnets, new styles, together with every article in her line. Sept. 25.

New Goods at No. 3 Perry Block.

THE subscribers have received their Fall stock of Dry Goods, consisting of the most desirable styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., with a full supply of Domestic Goods at prices that none will think of looking further to find them cheaper. Our Stock of Groceries is full and as cheap as the cheapest. In the Crockery department we defy competition in price or quality of ware, and all we ask is a call from those wishing to buy, and we will satisfy the most credulous of the truth of what we assert.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1852.—3t ARNUCKLE & KIPLER.

Still Troubling the Trade.

CHEAP Goods always bring a rush At least so CLARK & METCALF find in their experience. They are compelled again to replenish their stock with *Cash* bought Fall Goods, which are now beginning to pour in at a rate that troubles the "brethren in trade" vastly. Poor fellows they might have foreseen the triumph of the *new system* if they had examined into it as those who *formerly* were their customers have done, and who now while they pay the credit system, gents will go to No. 1, Reed House to buy their goods. Erie, Sept. 25

REMOVAL.

DR. C. BRANDIES has removed his office to his residence on Eight St. reet, between French and Holland, where those requiring his services are respectfully invited to call.

Erie, Sept. 25. 3t30

MERRIMAC and other Prints, just received at the *New York Cash Store.*
Sept. 25.

CASHMERE, Bombazine, Brocade and Alapacas, very cheap at SWENEY'S
Sept 25.

A FEW more pieces of those splendid Clothe, Cassimerets and Sattinets, just received and for sale cheap by SWENEY.

Ladies Rubber Boots.

JUST the thing for muddy crossings and snow drifts, for sale by WILCOX & NORTON.
Sept. 25.

LADIES Snow Overshoes, a new and desirable style; also, Ladies Fine Gaiters, of all sizes from two to eight, for sale by WILCOX & NORTON.
Sept. 25.

JUST received, another lot of those fine Calf Water-proof Boots. WILCOX & NORTON.
Sept. 25.

NEW GOODS!

NOW opening a large amount of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods only a few days from the city, and not surpassed for style and designs as they are of the latest importations.

Erie, Sept. 25. COOK'S Cheap Cash Store.

DRY GOODS!

GREAT sale of Dry Goods at Cook's Cheap Cash Store, a most magnificent stock of Goods now opening, particularly Ladies Dress Goods, which cannot be surpassed in *style, quality or variety.* Also, Embroideries the largest amount ever opened and offered for sale The ladies are solicited to examine this stock of goods, and all will be offered very—very cheap. You can get good bargains at Sept. 25. COOK'S.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Steam Saw Mill situated in Washington township, in this county, on the Erie and Edenboro Plank road, two miles north of Edenboro, in first rate running order and nealy new; and having abundance of good sawing timber in its immediate vicinity.

Also, a valuable House and Lot and Cabinet Shop, in the borough of Edenboro, in said county. The house and shop is nearly new and in first rate repair, and in a good location for business. The terms will be made very easy, so as to suit the purchaser. For further information inquire of the subscriber in Erie, or to J. J. Culbertson, in Edenboro.

Erie, Sept. 23.—3t29 C. A. CULBERTSON.

New York Store Triumphant!

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE subscribers grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their customers and the public, that they are now prepared with a new and splendid assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods, to offer them such bargains as have never before been heard of this side of New York city.* It is unnecessary to enumberate article or prices, but suffice it to say, that our facilities are such that our facilities are such that we shall be in the receipt of new and desirable Goods weekly, during the fall and winter, and we can, we will and we do sell the same styles and qualities of goods from fifteen to twenty-five per cent less than any house in this city. Any particular style of goods, which customers may want, and not be found in this market, will be furnished in 24 hours time, by leaving your orders. ☞ Please call and examine goods and prices, at the New Store, No. 9 Home-ll Block. MERRICK & DAVIS

Erie, Sept. 25, 1852. 26

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 25—1y30. BENNETT & CO.

Commencement of the Campaign.

AT NO. 1 BROWN'S BLOCK.

SUCH piles of *Cheap Dry Goods*, consisting of the most recent importations of De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, together with a very general assortment of Domestic Goods as are now opening by us, will reward a visit, while our extensive stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods, challenge comparison either in regard to quality, or price, with any other establishment. Without boasting of "cash purchases," we will only say that we buy on terms which will enable us to sustain the reputation of the "cheap store." Our friends and former customers, and a host of new patrons, will find us ready to sell cheap and supply their wants. TIBBALS & HAYES.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1852. 29

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy, for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

So the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Doct. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PERKINS, *the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College*, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the CHERRY PECTORAL is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. Jno. D. Cochrane, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church,

writes to the proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by CHERRY PECTORAL." His letter at full length, may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my *surprise on my return*, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the CHERRY PECTORAL has been almost wonderfully successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,

G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just used the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

HARDY S, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem that they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fastwearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could go out well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours with respect
JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton & Co.; in North East by H. Town & Co.; in Girard by J. A. White; and by Druggists everywhere. 1y26-3m16

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Empires are now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, of all kinds, surpassing in richness, beauty, quality and quantity, every importation ever landed in Erie. It would not interest the community to know how we buy our Goods, whether for Cash or Butter, or whether we pay for them or not, but when any one says they can do, or will sell all kinds of goods below any house in Erie, we say that it is not so. we will convince the community daily that the Empires at Erie, Pa., is not—can not—and shall not be understood by any establishment West of New York.

Sept 4 1852 17 CADWELL & BENNETT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tamborines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., of every price and quality; also, Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN, Opposite Brown's, State st.

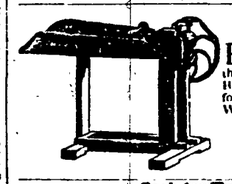
FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A large and powerful Telescope, costing in England Twenty Pounds, to be sold for one half its cost—warranted perfect in every respect, inquire of

Erie Sept 4-17. T. M. AUSTIN, opposite Brown's State-st.

MORE FALL GOODS ARRIVING!!

Triumphant Majorities!!!

BEAR daily evidence to the fact that the *cheap* goods in Erie are at Clark & Metcalf's who buy in the right way to undersell, that is with CASH IN HAND. Some men in the trade may feel so troubled about our system of doing business in view of its influence upon them as to wish us very bad things and induce them in vengeance to hurl many a little scrutious missile with intended harm, and which will fall harmless at our feet.—But customers and friends our position is taken and will be maintained, what has been done shall be done again and continued.—We *can, shall* and *will* sell you goods lower than you can buy elsewhere in town. Erie Sept 4-17. Corner store Reed House.



HAY STRAW, and Corn Stock Cuter, an article that every person owning a Horse or Cow should have, for Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of

CLARK & M'CARTER.
May 21, 1852. 2

Cash or Butter.

WE will pay cash for any quantity of fresh Butter, delivered at our store, Hughes' Block.

Erie Sept 4 1852—17 LANDON & RIBLET.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY YET MADE!!

PHILLIPS' PATENT LIQUID GLUE!!!

FOR Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Housekeepers, Druggists, &c. This being a Patent Glue, in a Liquid state, always ready for use, requires no fire; it is free from smell, and will keep liquid in any climate; it also acts as Cement for Wood, Stone, China, Glass, Iron, Marble, Paper, or any substance; as a paste or gum it stands unequaled; its reputation, wherever it has been introduced, is of the first order; as a saving to Mechanics, is observable at first sight. We offer liberal inducements to Hardware men, Storekeepers, Druggists, &c. and guarantee it to cost less, by 20 per cent., than common ordinary Glue. We are making extensive arrangements for this Fall Trade, and country merchants will do well to attend to this immediately. We are establishing sole agents in all the populous towns throughout the United States. Sold in bottles of three sizes, and all-so by the gallon. Small samples sent to any part of the United States, *carriage free.*

Also, the British Furniture Polish, in bottles of three sizes.—Country Merchants, attend to the above *Apply early.*

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Sept. 4 1852—3m17. No. 3 Cedar-st., near Pearl, New York.

Selling off at Cost!

W. H. KNOWLTON, being desirous of closing his present business, offers to sell out his large and splendid assortment of Goods at cost—consisting of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Pianos and other Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses Lamps, Britannia Ware and a great variety of other fancy articles. Erie June 28 1852. 7

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the *Premium* Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MODELL & CO

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. tf14

800 GRAIN BAGS.—Just received by Express, wove with cut a seam, for sale at the lowest figure at

TIBBALS & HAYES',
Erie June 19 1851. 5 No. 1 Brown's Block.

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 18½ per gall, and a good article at

J. G. & W. I. MILLS,
June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

RAGS! RAGS!!

WANTED at J. B. Gunnison & Co's New Bookstore.

Erie, July 24.

LADIES' BUSKINS—Walking shoes and slips, a good assortment and for sale cheap at July 17—16 COOK'S

BLEACHED Goods—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 17 1852—16 J. B. COOK'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Matt. asses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.

Erie, Aug., 14 JOHN WELSH.

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Maderia and Sherry Wines of all grades and prices. Now just received 20 cases Claret Wine for sale low at J. G. & W. I. Mills.

June 5. No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of H. G. Sessions in their establishment on Eight street between State and French, would give notice that they are now fully and amply supplied with horses, and different varieties of carriages, of the very best description Their stock is almost entirely new, and consequently of the first rate character. Public patronage is respectfully invited.

Persons wishing to purchase horses will find a full supply for that purpose constantly on hand.

A. P. NORCROSS,
Erie, July 24, 1852. E. T. MCCANN

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and within a few days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 CADWELL & BENNETT

YEAST POWDERS—Paston, Merril's, Thurber's and Bouardus Yeast Powder, for sale at MOORE'S Grocery,
Erie June 28 1852-7. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Land-, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Land, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept. 28, 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790) as long as one month is entitled to 40 acres of land; 4 months service entitles them to 60 acres; 9 months to 160 acres. By an Act "approved March 22 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept 28, '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the different Acts which have been passed. Any person, who thinks they have a claim for land, or a claim of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, plea e write the facts of the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not. If you have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fee will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—We charge but $3 for obtaining Land, $2 for 80s, and $3 for 60s.

P. S.—Bounty Land Warrants are constantly bought and sold by the sub-cribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us Every branch of a Banking and Exchange business is done by the subscribers.

Aug. 14 1852 1y11 DAVID PRESTON & CO.
Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at
Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves; also, Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store Aug. 14.

PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses, for sale by SWEENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 11

HENRY S. SLOAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

197, *Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4, bleached sheetings, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard.

Erie June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

☞ $500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the life of their wives, children, and that every physician will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appetite continually changing alike from one thing to another, Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these donate WORMS.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with described beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it a reliable remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever surgest that it is *Tape Worm* that is causing them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Tablespoonfuls three times aday these directions have not been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm.*

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile: so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of ROOTS AND PLANTS furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, in an ALTERATIVE RANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, a TONIC which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Phila delphia, Pa.

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents.—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Forker, Mercer; Fisk & Hall, Cleveland Ohio. Price each 25 cents.

G. W. Keyser, No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburg, Wholesale Agt., who will supply Agents at the Proprietors prices.

August 21 1852 1y13

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S
NEW YORK WARE ROOMS, 333 BROADWAY,

Corner of Anthony-st. and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos *with* and *without* the celebrated improved Æolean may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and *are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction*, and will be sold at *great bargains.* By an experience of *eight years*, resulting in many improvements the *Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others* Nearly 2000 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G & Co.'s Pianos *are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune—Prices same as at the Manufactory.* Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade is and the entire Musical catalogue of Music and instruction books at the store at *wholesale*

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $30 to $130. Second hand from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700 Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $25 to $90. Carbari $55 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c.

Aug. 21 1852 3m15

Every family should have a copy.

A valuable book only 25 cts. per copy—Man know thyself;

DR. HUNTER'S Medical manual and hand book for the afflicted Containing an outline of the origin, process, treatment and Cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and everything that would offend the ear of decency, from the result of some twenty years successful practice, exclusively devoted to the cure of disease of a delicate or private nature. To which is added, receipts for the cure of the above diseases, and a treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of the Fever and Ague, for 25 cents a copy, six copies $1: will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage Address post paid, Box, 186 Post Office, or the Author 38 North Seventh street Philadelphia. Sept 4 1852 1y17

FIFTY DOLLARS FORFEIT.—Dr. Hunter will forfeit $50 if falling to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care no matter how long standing or afflicting. Either sex are invited to his private rooms, 38 North Seventh street, Philad'a, without fear of interruption from other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician are invited to call.

IMPOTENCY.—Through unrestrained indulgence of the passions, by excess or

gent men of the navy, no matter what their rank.

This day, in the British navy, where there are ten grades of admirals, the first lord of the admiralty is a captain, and always a majority of the board is of inferior rank to the admirals; yet, in our democratic country, the management of this important branch of the service must be confined entirely to that *intelligent order of men* called captains, the highest grade in the navy. It is from them that the idea comes that flogging is necessary, yes, positively essential to the existence of the navy. Congress passes resolutions to make inquiries on the subject of flogging. The secretary sends circular letters to the captains, these same captains we are writing about, men who have been flogging sailors from their earliest naval recollections, some of whom have been tried for cruelty, for unmerciful use of the lash, to obtain their opinions on the subject, and congress and the world are edified with the opinion that flogging is essential. Did any one expect them to say any thing else? To tell the world that all this use of the lash has been unnecessary: to give the lie to a whole lifetime of action.—No matter if it be wrong, they have been doing it for the last forty years, and would be the last to acknowledge it. This is a sample of the ideas entertained by the captains, and they are just about as progressive on other subjects. To get rid of these ideas, it is necessary to get rid of them. There are plenty of men on that navy list, who the young men, the men who will have to do the fighting in the navy, could follow to the death, men who could impart an enthusiasm and create an *esprit du corps* that again would make the navy a terror to our foes, who lead them to battle with the confident hurrah of victory. But few of their names are found among that list of decrepid old men called captains, whose tottering footsteps are more emblematic of funeral processions than the firm tramp of a man to battle.

And lastly, as a measure of reform, increase the pay of the petty officers and seamen. The present rates of pay were established in 1800. Since then money has diminished in value at least a half, in this country. The pay of the officers, small as it is, is now double what it was then; yet the *poor seaman remains the same. Seamen* obtain in New York, eighteen dollars per month, in merchant ships, and yet the navy remains twelve dollars.—The consequence is, our vessels of war have on board a few good men, who have passed their lives in the navy, and the rest are mere refuse, whom no merchant ship would have.

Reform, thorough reform, in the navy, is absolutely essential to the national honor. Retire from that list of captains those worthless men who have been idle pensioners for no services rendered so long. Give to those few distinguished old officers remaining the rank of commodores or admirals, which their long services and high bearing entitle them to. Drive old fogies from the Bureaux in Washington. Give just rates of pay to petty officers and seamen, and to the ship young and energetic captains, and the navy again will ride in triumph over the seas, and the ensign will be safe.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the third day of July, 1839, entitled an act to establish a separate election district for the Commonwealth, it is enjoined on the sheriff of the proper county to give public notice to the electors of the county, that a General Election will be held in the several districts throughout the county, at which shall be elected a Governor, one person learned in the law to be President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, one person to be Associate Judge of the county of Erie, one person to be Associate Judge of the county of Crawford, one person to be Senator for the district composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, two persons to be Representatives in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, one person to be Sheriff of the county of Erie, one person to be Coroner of the county of Erie, one person to be Commissioner of the county of Erie, one person to be Auditor of the county of Erie, one person to be Treasurer of the county of Erie, one person to be Surveyor of the county of Erie, one person to be Director of the Poor of the county of Erie, one person to be Trustee of the Erie Academy for the county of Erie, and one person to be Trustee of the Waterford Academy for the county of Erie, and that the said elections shall be held and conducted in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the Commonwealth, and that the said elections shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon of the said day, and shall continue without any cessation or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act the electors of the several districts composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, the inspectors of the general elections of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the city of Erie, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges; also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, said district may appoint an inspector or return judge, and said shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge until he attends.

Byan act passed the 6th day of February, 1832, the act entitled "An act supplementary to the 4th day of February, 1819, authorizing the electors to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election by one general ballot or ticket, to be called a general ballot act," approved the 25th day of February, 1839, authorizing the electors to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election by one general ballot or ticket, to be called a general ballot act," approved the 25th day of February, 1839, authorizing the electors of the several townships and districts of the county of Erie to meet at the following places, viz:

The electors of the township of Erie to meet at the Court House in Erie.

The electors of Millcreek township to meet at the house now occupied by Uriah Isaacs, in Eagle Village.

The electors of Harborcreek township to meet at the school house near Daniel Greenwood's.

The electors of North East township and borough, to meet in the public house now occupied by Hiram Reed, in the borough of North East.

The electors of Greenfield township to meet at the school house near Jacob Cook's.

The electors of Venango township to meet at the school house in the village of Venango.

The electors of Waterford borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Amity township to meet at the school house near Amity.

The electors of Wayne township to meet at the house of Elijah Carter.

The electors of the borough of Waterford to meet at the house of John Curtis.

The electors of Whitford township to meet at the house of P. E. Hosmer, in the borough of Waterford.

The electors of Le Boeuf township to meet at school house No. —.

The electors of Washington township to meet at the house now occupied by Asa Robinson, in the borough of Elmboro.

The electors of the borough of Elmboro to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Jonathan Reader.

The electors of Mead township to meet at the house of Jonathan Bolton, Sen.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the school house near Wm. Lawrence's, on the East Pleasant Road.

The electors of Concord township to meet at the house of Simeon Stockman.

The electors of Fairview township to meet at the school house in the village of Fairview.

The electors of Girard township to meet at the public school house in the borough of Girard.

The electors of the borough of Girard to meet at the school house in the East Village of Girard.

The electors of Elkgreen township to meet at the house of A. Dunn, in Granesville.

The electors of Conneaut township to meet at the school house near L. Salsbury's.

The electors of Springfield township to meet at the school house near Jason Scott's.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house at Union Mills.

And shall in time and place the qualified electors aforesaid shall elect by ballot all

One person for Canal Commissioner.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person (in conjunction with Crawford county) for member of Congress.

One person (in conjunction with Crawford county) for member of the State Senate.

Two persons for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

One person for the office of Sheriff.

One person for county Commissioner.

One person for Auditor.

One person for County treasurer.

One person for Director of the Poor.

Two persons for Trustees of Erie Academy by the counties.

Two persons for Trustees of Waterford Academy by the inhabitants of said borough.

I also further give notice, as in and by said act I am directed, that every person exercising functions of the office, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of the state, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative or executive branches of this government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or incorporated district, is by law incapable to hold or exercise at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of the commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And by the 5th section of an act of the General Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1850, it is provided, "that the provision of an act passed the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any duly appointed judge of any election district from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in the district to which he belongs."

Pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the said act, "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon; and shall continue without any cessation or adjournment, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 77th section of the act the electors of the several districts aforesaid are hereby required to meet on the second Tuesday next after the day of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the city of Erie, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges; also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, said district may appoint an inspector or return judge, and said shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge until he attends.

Given under my hand at Erie, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1852, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-seventh. Erie, Sept. 9, 1852. PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff

Groceries! Groceries!!

SHEFFIELD & KELSEY have opened at No. 4 Wright's Block a very large and extensive assortment of Groceries of every kind and quality and ordering as they sell them at their present low prices, there no longer can be a necessity for County Merchants or others to go to the eastern cities for their supplies, for they can purchase of us at our prices as well and enable them to save the time and money they would necessarily expend going to New York and back, say nothing of the saving in transportation which is of itself no small profit. We hope in order to get the truth of the above you will call and examine our goods and prices, but don't get into the wrong shop, recollect the name and number, Sheffield & Kelsey, No. 4 Wright's Block state Street Erie Pa.

P. S. We have the sole agency for the sale of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle celebrated soap. One of the most useful inventions of the age. It has never been equaled and cannot be excelled. It is warranted to be just what it is recommended.—Washes as well in Salt and Hard water as in soft.

Erie June 26 1852. 7

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received and for sale by MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 13th, 1852. on Park Row

RAIL ROAD HORSE POWER AND Over-Shot Thrasher and Seperator.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and offers for sale at the manufacturers prices and transportation, these Machines. For testimonials concerning the utility and superiority of this Thrasher and Seperator, and also the improved Rail Road Horse Power, we refer the public to the following persons who have purchased and used this machine: Geo. Nicholson, Andrew Nicholson, Mathew Gay and James Love, West Millcreek; Robert Evans and J. J. Cooper, East Millcreek; Calvin Leet and Alfred Leet, Harborcreek; David M'Creary, Fairview; Isaac F. Mills, Woodcock, Crawford county. Erie Sept 4-17 CLARK & McCARTER.

Cash For Barley,

AND the highest market price paid in good funds, for any quantity delivered along Mail Bridge in Erie, or at any of my agencies on the Canal west of Erie. None but a good article need be offered.

A. KING.
Erie Sept. 11. 12tf.

ECKFORD LINE.

THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the "OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

Copying Site.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages, **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
E. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

Consignees at Lake Erie Ports:

Joe Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa.	J. H. Hall, Conneaut, O.
Mc Watrous, Ashtabula, O.	D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Halladay, Cleveland, "	Walker & Co., Milan "
E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, "	A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M.	Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17, 1852—49.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVE ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.	LEAVE CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M.
Thursday June 10	Wednesday June 23
Thursday July 1	Wednesday July 8
Thursday July 15	Wednesday July 22
Thursday July 29	Wednesday Aug 5
Thursday Aug 12	Wednesday Aug 19
Thursday Aug 26	Wednesday Sept 2
Thursday Sept 9	Wednesday Sept 16
Thursday Sept 23	Wednesday Sept 30
Thursday Oct 7	Wednesday Oct 14
Thursday Oct 21	Wednesday Oct 28
Thursday Nov 4	Wednesday Nov 10

J. H. CARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie. }

June 12 1852. 3

Michigan Southern Rail Road Lines

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

49

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Gould-smith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April 13	6 o'clock A. M.
"	" 27	"
"	May 11	"
"	" 25	"
"	June 8	"
"	" 22	"
"	July 6	"
"	" 20	"
"	August 3	"
"	" 17	"
"	" 31	"
"	September 14	"
"	October 12	"
"	November 9	"

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

Erie, May 1 1852 50tf.

1852 1852

THE Safe 34 Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIUS D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852—49.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.

TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin propeller HARMONIA, Captain John G. Hart, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie.

GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors,
Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.
EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO.

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan.

THE splendid 2 d last Propeller TROY, D. F. Dossin, Captain, will leave for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday July 15,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9, A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 6,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
Erie June 26 1852. 7 G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE 1852.

Saf, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all of which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC BEWTON, Com. W. H. Peck, and BENJ. RUSH, Com. A. P. St. John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Trains in the morning, and arriving in New York, at Cortland street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. Hoyt, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt Rose, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo & Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices: Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 88 cents; 2d class, 75 cents; 3d class 63 cents; 4th class 57 cents — And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 30 cents; 3d class 17 cents, and 4th class 10 cents.

I. NEWTON, Agent, New York.
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852.

The splendid steamers AIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, leaving pier 11 Hudson street, Albany, at 6 A. M., on arrival of Buffalo and Erie Express, and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M., connecting with Afternoon Express Trains at intermediate landings at way places.

104.

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 20.—2 SMITH JACKSON.

NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!

WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.

H. JARECKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of steam work on Steamboats and Steam Engines, Carriage Mountings, Door handles for Carriages and Buggies, Steel Pumps and Soda Fountains, repaired Engines, surveying and Nautical instruments, fittings keys also the manufacture of Gudgeon boxes for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the softer metals, such as gilding & plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Second hand brass bought of old metal, iron exempted.

Erie May — 1852. 6m52

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is ready to give all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, in the style of particular who kind of pictures they have, to be taken. Rooms which have been built expressly for the purpose, and fitted up at the cost of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to obtain and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study an confidentially of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. Those who have visited large Galleries know that by the superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be excelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forty times hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age. Let it be distinctly understood he has pretty rooms with no fake in it, expressly for business.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above *rooms.* W. B SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 19

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. B. SNOWDEN, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Philadelphia, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes, Cuff pins and Bracelets, Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pencil cases, Gold chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers on the coast to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west, of the Mountains of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other fixings pieces.

My stock of fancy goods—Such as piano forte, melodeons, bass flute, guitars, violins, banjoes, tamborines, clarionets, flute, fingerpipes, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and germolds, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

Cutlery.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes, Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visitors at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Hinckston, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22, 2

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

The most valuable spring and Summer Medicine in the World!

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE,

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY AND MEDICAL FACULTY OF ENGLAND, AND ESTEEMED THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY IN THE WORLD.

MEDICINES containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegitable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the *Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla*, with other valuable plants, whose properties are still more powerful. Its high concentration renders it one of the most eloquent medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bad blood Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula*, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD, and impure habits of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH!!!

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Matthews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey.—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past recovery. While *in this dreadful situation* your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. drops of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. I ascribe my recovery entirely to your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have *also used them with similar* success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Newark N. J. Dec. 19 1-17 Yours, &c, N. MATHEWS.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS STANDING!

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 1852.

Mr. Halsey, Dear Sir:—Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely, or upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, both the family all of which we thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking any excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies going forth, or, enough faith in trusting advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others, should be the means of dissuading many from using under disease, from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life. When I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased 15 pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c. JAMES WILSON.

Dr David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than 20 of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla. Messrs. C. S. Sampson & Co., the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter says: "From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine by recommending it to many of his patients. Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by the Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills." Among them is the cure of Mr. John Sims, of 925 Pearl st. New York,—case of affection of the Liver, and bad cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case incurable. Consumption. A child of Mr William Bowers, Broadway, New York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured by two bottles of the Wine. Mary J Bowers, daughter of Rev James K. Brown, of Decease of the heart, and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Grave Female Complaints, &c. Dr. Halsey's Office, No. 316 Broadway New York. The Forest Wine in large square bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5. Gum-coated Forest Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by the appointed agent in Erie. CARTER & BROTHER.

August 7 1852 3m13 Agents.

PATENT CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS.

TO the above Mills have been awarded, at different times, in the United States and the Canadas,

THIRTY-NINE PREMIUMS!

They are of simple construction, occupying but a small space are durable, (the grinding surface being composed of the choicest French Burr Stone,) and may be attached to any motive power, either Horse, Wind, Water or Steam, as readily as any ordinary grind-stone,—doing its work in great rapidity and perfection—are easily kept in order, and possess decided advantages over the flat stone mills, in that they can be put up at much less cost, and require 30 per cent. less power to operate them—at the same time less attention to tend them—and grind more even.

The Conical Mill is a perfect Grist Mill in miniature: it is well adapted to the wants of the community, and is undoubtedly the *Cheapest and best Mill ever offered to the Public.*

All communications, (post-paid) will receive prompt attention, addressed to CHARLES ROSS, Manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., Aqueduct Street, opposite the Arcade, or JOSEPH SEDLERBEER, General Agent, Erie, Pa.

VALDOSTA, Laurens Co. April 26, 1847.

I have tried the Conical Patent Mill for grinding corn, and have found it to answer admirably. No planter that is not in the vicinity of a public mill ought to be without one, if he can afford to purchase, and his family is sufficiently large to require the use of it, otherwise I would suggest that several farmers of a neighborhood should unite to purchase one in common, which being established in a central position, would be accessible to all.

Very respectfully yours, G. M. TROUP.

MIDDLETOWN, Delaware Co., N. Y.

"This is to certify, that I have now in use, one of Ross' Patent Portable Burr Stone Mills, and am satisfied that it will more than answer its recommendations; it is the best Portable Mill that has been invented—there is one in use about nine miles from me, that does quite a Custom Business. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public. E. A. CLARK, Miller.

Erie July 31 1-52 12

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
May 22, 1852. 2

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. REED & CO.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's,) Buffalo

MR. H. having opened an extensive Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Establishment, as the above store, is his determination to pay strict attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS,

From the patronage which he has already received, from fashionables, Mr. H. feels assured that the Mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIAL

MR. C. FOLTS

Will also always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genuine Cut and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the latest styles, constantly on hand

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. 6m5

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Hotel, state st. Erie, have on hand and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Periodicals, Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge somewhat of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Blanks, from	37½ to	$ 6,00
Pocket "	50 "	12,00
Blank Books, Cap. H. B. per qr.	13 "	37
" " D. B. " "	25 "	87
Steel Pens, per gross	62 "	1,00
Envelopes " 1000	1,25 "	2,25
Playing Cards per doz	75 "	0,00
Cottage Ink, the best in market, per doz.		38

And every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No. 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 3 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices, made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 11 1852 10

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next general Assembly, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, with a capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

James C. Marshall	Smith Jackson
Henry Cadwell	John C. Beebe
J. H. Fullerton	George Kellogg
J. H. Williams	Gilly Kearsley
C. M. Tibbals	Presley Arbuckle
H. L. Brown	Thos. Moorhead, Jr.
James Lyttle	W. A. Brown.

July 3 1852 6

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the *Largest* stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, of manufacturing by himself, by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy.

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1.50

Buffalo Rolled for $2.50, Menagh Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 6, 1851. 26

McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc, will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Have a salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

O. D. SPAFFORD, late,
R. S. BRAWLEY, North East,
Agents.

Erie June 12 1852.

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black Fine skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at
May 29.—3 JACKSON'S.

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured. White, Buff, and figured Mermaine Vesting at the cheap Store of
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black silk, an assortment of Misses and Children Hose at JACKSON'S.
May 29.—3

COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Cotton Warp, white &c., Wicking, Batting, Wadding &c. June 12 1852. 6 PRENTISS & HAYES.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it is, in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable from a change of organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or "flooding;" Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (cancer excepted,) of whatever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly removed by this preparation.

The claims of the Catholicon to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty in the United States, some of whom have voluntarily given letters of commendation, (see pamphlet,) sustaining all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a curative agent.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER.

Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. L. the Fleming, M D, Canandaigua, N. Y. M. H. White, M D, Rochester, N. Y. D. Y. Foote, M D, Syracuse N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md. W. W. Reese, M D, City of N. Y. W. Prescott, M D, Concord, N. H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6m10

PUPLINS and Barregde De Laines at
June 12 1852. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

BROCHE Shawls Shirtings, Cotton, flatting cotton yarn and carpet warps at June 12 1852. G. SELDEN & SON.

5000 SEGARS of all qualities just received. Also, a large quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco for sale low at No 3, Williams Block. 4

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

WE are now receiving a stock of $2,000 worth of Carpets, Druggets, Mattings, Floor Oil cloths, Rugs, Hearth Carpets &c., &c. We will sell a good 3 ply carpet from one dollar to nine shillings per yard, Ingrain warranted all wool from 5s to 8s, Ingrain with wool filling, 5s6d, Cotton with wool figure, 2s 2d, Matting, 11 2s, Matting 5 1 4 3d per yard, first quality floor oil cloth 3-4 wide very heavy, Druggets 4-4 5s 4-4 6 s, 16 balls Erie May 1 1-52. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the Insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be promptly paid, and equitably adjusted.

Applications for insurance, either by letter or otherwise, will receive a personal inspection cannot but recommend them to the favorable consideration of all those who in the dispensation of Divine Providence have occasion for the use of a Coffin. The undersigned would here add that these cases are